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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN ..... H. H. BRIGHTMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble OUT OF IT, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

Frank Blair Elected for Both Terms.

It turns out that Frank Blair has been elected *for both terms*. The St. Louis *Democrat* of Thursday says:

"We were premature, it appears, in conceding the election of Barrett for the short term. By official count there are over *two hundred* Republican tickets which were polled for 'F. Blair for Congress,' which he has not received credit for so far, and which give him a majority of fifty or sixty votes. That he is entitled to these votes both on the long and the short term, no doubt can be entertained. The ticket on which his name thus appears was headed, 'the Republican ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Coroner and Marshal.' It will, therefore, we submit, be the duty of the proper authorities to give Mr. Blair what he is so obviously entitled to. Indeed, we cannot imagine that Mr. Barrett, who so affects to hold the verdict of the ballot box sacred, however informally the voting may have been accomplished, would have the hardihood to claim the seat for the short term, under the circumstances."

The united footings of the short term are as follows:

For J. Richard Barrett	12,675
For Francis P. Blair	12,564
For Blair	207—12,741
Actual majority for Blair	66

These 207 votes were thrown out because they failed to state whether they were intended for the long or short term, or both. As each ballot is numbered and every voter's name is registered with the number corresponding to his ballot, it is proposed to call these 209 voters up before the Court and as certain how they intended to vote.

Good legal authority says this can be done and these votes recorded. This will give Blair his seat in the 36th Congress and give additional lustre to the already brilliant victory. Glory enough for one day!

The Republicans of St. Louis have elected, besides the member for Congress, a State Senator, twelve members of the Legislature, a Sheriff, a Marshal, a Jailor, a Coroner, a School Commissioner, sundry Constables and Justices of the Peace—making a clean sweep of the board. Major ROLLINS, to Congress, from the Second District, who is a good Republican and Emancipationist. The returns indicate the election of ORR for Governor, who was supported by the Republicans and Americans.

Squibs.

THE HEENAN MANIA seems to have died out. That original and talented damsel, ADA ISAACS MENKEN HEENAN, however, persists in calling herself the better half of the champion, notwithstanding he obstinately declares that he never knew her. In the show window of TIFFANY & CO., jewelers, New York, there is to be seen a magnificent silver pitcher, presented to HEENAN by some of his London admirers. An English friend suggests to us that it would be well to get up a representation of the monstrous MUG that SAYERS gave him before leaving the old country.

THE CHICAGO PEOPLE are so elated with the success of their gymnastic military company that they now propose to have a grand gymnastic tournament, during the week commencing January 7th, 1861, to which all the gymnasts of the United States will be invited, and at which one thousand dollars in gold will be distributed in prizes. BLONDIN will be there, and DOUGLAS will open the performances. The tight rope walker and "the dodger" will do well together.

AN ARTIST, by the name of TAYLOR, in Sierra, Cal., has been pursuing his profession under difficulties. The *Citizen* states that he went out to sketch the magnificent scenery, and, while in the mountains, a battle broke his poetical and artistic fancies. He was confronted by a body of retreating Indians, and, having turned another way, he was shot at by the whites; turning another course, he was peppered by the regulars. Reaching a high bank he was again shot at by the Indians, and, leaping down, he dislodged a big stone, which rolled after him until the rock having blocked up a hollow place, TAYLOR crawled under and stayed till midnight, when he reached camp, after running the further risk of being shot by the sentries.

A CLOWN attached to a circus performing at St. Louis, recently announced that he would produce a novelty in the navigation of the Father of Waters, and according to advertisement started from the foot of Mulberry street, and sailed to the foot of Plum street, in a tub drawn by white geese. An immense crowd attended and applauded. The St. Louis papers, at a loss for adjectives called it a *sublime spectacle*.

THE SPIRITS of Rhode Island announce a convention to be held this month, to be followed by an old-fashioned clam bake, to which everybody is invited. This is a sensible idea, particularly the clam bake.—If they could only have two clam bakes and no convention, it would be more sensible still. We begin to have hopes of the spirit ualists now. If they are mundane enough to participate in a clam bake they may come down to the sphere of common sense after a while.

IN THE STATE of Vermont there are somewhat less than two democrats to the square mile! Yet notwithstanding this, the party seems to be very much *split up*, for of the seven democratic papers in the state, three are for DOUGLAS, two for BRECKINRIDGE and two on the fence.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, a farmer residing two miles from Columbus, (Columbia County) was seriously injured by a scythe.

Mr. W. had been cradling wheat, had laid his cradle down, and upon turning around, accidentally stepped on the end of the snath, which sprung the point of the scythe up against his abdomen, cutting a fearful gash about six inches long, letting the omentum and intestines out, so that they protruded most shockingly. He walked in this condition over a quarter of a mile to his house when proper aid was obtained. From the latest accounts Mr. W. is in a fair way to recover.

ANOTHER "DRED SCOTT" CASE.—The Shelby (Ky.) *News* states that a suit has been instituted in the Shelby Circuit Court, involving the question of Slavery in the Northwestern Territory, as affected by the ordinance of 1787. The plaintiff asserts that his master became a permanent resident of Illinois, and took the plaintiff to that State, and there kept him during the period of his residence therein. The plaintiff claims that by virtue of the ordinance of 1787 and the constitution and laws of Illinois, this residence liberated him from Slavery.

Personal.

THE HON. JOHN COVODE addressed the Republicans of Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday evening.

IT is said that ex-Governor FOOTE is about to establish a DOUGLAS and JOHNSON paper at Nashville.

KENNETH RAYNER, so long the Whig Chevalier Bayard in North Carolina, is out for BRECKINRIDGE.

A FELLOW who was hung in Georgia week before last, declared upon the gallows that he died as he had always lived, a Democrat. He was born and *raised* in that faith, then, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

THE Concord *Standard* says JOHN VAN BUREN is for BRECKINRIDGE. The "Prince" doesn't intend to get out of line the second time. His experience of '48 makes him timid.

EX-SPEAKER ORR has written a letter in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and full of lugubrious talk about disunion. The Albany *Atlas* says "it contains many sensible remarks." The following is the most sensible one we find in it: "LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the Black Republican nominees, will be elected in November next."

A Rhode Island paper, speaking of the diminutive stature of DOUGLAS, says "the people like him in spite of his physic" (physique)

LETTERS from Detroit to Washington state that Gen. Cass is too ill to attend to business.

REV. WM. GREEN, who has for several years held the pastorate of Christ Church (Episcopal) at Green Bay, has resigned the charge. He preached his farewell sermon last Sunday. He goes, we understand, to Watertown, to take charge of a church there.

MARCUS OTTERBOURG, of the *Atlas*, has gone all the way to Madison to scoop the editor of the *Democrat*, which he will do without any extra exertion. These two gentlemen are to have a discussion, and one of them will be most unmercifully handled, for OTTERBOURG is sound, and what we take the liberty of calling a LINCOLN *trump*.

Camp Meeting.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to inform the friends that we have appointed the Annual Camp Meeting of the Milwaukee District M. E. Church, to be held at the Junction of the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Milwaukee, Watertown and Baraboo Valley Railroads, to commence on Monday Aug. 20th, and close the following Saturday.

Arrangements have been made with the above named Railroads to carry persons to and from the Camp meeting, during the week at half fare.

W. G. MILLER, P. E.,
Milwaukee District.

Waukesha, Wis., Aug. 9th, 1860.

FIRE—PLANING MILL BURNED.—Monday afternoon the planing mill of BONNEL & GORDON, in Fond du Lac, caught fire, and was soon consumed, together with considerable lumber and wood. Loss estimated at $4,000; no insurance. The fire caught in some shavings in front of the fire place.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a bank caved in at Kekoskee, while some laborers were at work repairing the mill dam. One man died of his injuries, another was injured but is recovering. We could not get their names.

THE BANK OF AURORA, Illinois, went to protest on Saturday, and is now thrown out by the Chicago Banks. This owners of this bank are the reputed owners of Paul & Brother's Bank, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS of Kenosha and vicinity are to have a mass meeting on the 15th. BERNHARD DOMSCHKE, of this city, will address them.

LAST SATURDAY AFTERNOON the little daughter of Mr. C. E. STUART, of Baraboo, was scalded to death by accidentally falling into a vessel of hot water.

THE BRIDGE over the Wisconsin at Sauk city is now completed and the people thereabouts rejoicing.

Chicago Items.

From the Democrat of yesterday.

CURIOUS AFFAIR.—Day before yesterday a young man, about 22 years of age, came to the Marshal's office and made the following statement:

His name was D. H. Burden; he was the agent for the "Commercial Company of Childs & Co.," of New York; he had arrived here the previous evening with $500; $1,500 in bills on the Commercial Bank; $1,000 in bills of Childs & Co.; $2,000 in bills of the Drovers and Merchants Bank of Joliet. He was a stranger here—but met with a man whom he had known before, but whose name he could not remember. With him he went to the XIOUS Saloon, on North Clark street, how, when, or where, he could not tell. He appeared to be very much bewildered, and his stories were by no means coherent, or corroborative of each other. He was not by any means a young man of business-like appearance, or one likely to be trusted with the custody of so large an amount of money.—He represented himself as being destitute, and had nothing in his pockets but a railroad receipt for a box of goods, left at Crestline, O.

SAD AFFAIR.—Night before last the citizens near the corner of Sheldon and Lake streets, West side, were awakened by the cries of a female. Upon instituting a search, a woman was found in an unoccupied building, who gave birth to a child very soon after her discovery. The woman, who evidently belongs to the better class of Irish, persistently refuses to give her name, residence, how or why she came there in that condition, or in fact anything respecting herself, further than she is in old resident of the city. She was taken in charge by the County Agent, Mr. Hansen.

A PAINFUL RUIN.—A little girl, bright, intelligent, handsome and only fourteen years old, early yesterday morning, was arrested as a common street walker. She was seen coming out of Gaule's Concert Saloon, followed by a rabble of ruffians, and taken in charge by a policeman. She gave first the name of Mary Jane Harris, but subsequently said her name was Van Duzen, and that she had respectable parents living on the West side. She says she has been following this course of life for some months. Her case was this morning continued to see if her parents could not be found.

"How we Apples Swim."

"I stood," said Mr. Douglas at Rocky Point the other day. "I stood on the platform of non-intervention, supported by Webster and Clay in 1850; I stood with Fillmore on it in 1851 and 1852; I sustained Pierce's administration upon it during its four years; I helped elect Buchanan and Breckinridge on it 1856; and, *so help me God, I intend to stand by it, no matter who deserts it!*"—*Detroit Slave Organ.*

"I never would consent, and never have consented, that there should be one foot of territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the formation of the Union—never, never! Sir, whenever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming a slave territory—I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery."—*Daniel Webster.*

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my brains, I will never, *never*, NEVER, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."—*Henry Clay.*

"I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down."—*S. A. Douglas.*

DURING the severe thunder storm on Monday evening, last, the house of Mr. Isaac Golder, of this village, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered at the top of the roof, tore off the cornice, and passed around the house on the eave trough, entering the ground on the back side. Fortunately the inmates were not harmed.—*Elkhorn Ind.*

Full Particulars of the Great Springfield Meeting!

From the State Journal.

A veritable political earthquake passed over this part of the State on yesterday. We have no adequate words to describe what our eyes beheld. Never, we believe, in the history of the country, was there a larger or more magnificent political demonstration than that which yesterday took place here at the home of Mr Lincoln. Certainly nothing has ever occurred in the West which at all compares to it. Heretofore we have been in the habit of referring to the Harrison Convention which met here in 1840; or to the Tippecanoe Mass Meeting which shortly afterwards assembled at Cincinnati, as large meetings; but henceforth the Lincoln rally of 1860 will be the standard of reference For its extent, its numbers and its display, it makes a new era in the matter of political demonstrations, while by its vastness and enthusiasm, it proves conclusively that the people are heart and strength for Lincoln.

But what shall we say of it? The thousands upon thousands who were here from all the central counties of the State, know for themselves what it was, but how shall we be able to convey in language even a faint idea of the monster affair? The day was most favorable for the demonstration The sun arose in the midst of a dense fog, which was speedily dispelled by a light breeze from the West, leaving the weather warm but pleasant. The pageant of the day was heralded by the firing of a National salute, but even at that early hour the roads leading to town were already filled with vehicles, and the streets were alive with hurrying crowds. Long before nine o'clock one dense mass of human beings lined all the thoroughfares.—Streamers, banners, flags, and mottoes, were flung to the breeze in all directions, and the city assumed a holiday appearance, the like of which was never before witnessed. Meanwhile Col. Williams, his staff and assistant Marshals, were busily arranging the positions of the various delegations, as they arrived, for the grand procession.

By ten o'clock the line was formed and the march commenced, but owing to the immense number of vehicles extending miles and miles in length, and the difficulty of bringing the various delegates into line, the programme laid down for the procession was not strictly followed. It was, however, not only by all odds the largest, but the grandest and most magnificent affair of the kind we have ever seen. In the array of flags, banners, mottoes, devices, cars, etc., ingenuity could hardly have been tasked further. It would fill several columns of our paper, were we to attempt a description of them We find it impossible to give even an approximately full list of the numerous delegations which were present. At the point where we noted the procession, they passed, so far as we were able to get them, in the following order:

First came an immense Rolling Ball, indicating the onward march of Republican principles, and filled with appropriate mottoes, among them the following: "The Republican ball is in motion!" "Lincoln, Hamlin and the whole State Ticket."

"The people mourn insulted laws,
And curse Steve. Douglas as the cause."

And on the opposite:

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way,
We *link-on* to Lincoln—our fathers were for Clay."

Following this were the Springfield Wide Awake Lincoln Club and band, Springfield Lincoln Young America, Springfield German Wide Awakes, Quincy Wide Awakes, Hannibal (Mo.) Wide Awakes, with various banners, Menard County Wide Awakes, Green County Wide Awakes, Kaukakee Wide Awakes, Macon County Wide Awakes, Virginia (Cass County) Wide Awakes, Havana (Mason County) Wide Awakes, Pekin Wide Awakes, Lacon (Marshall County) Wide Awakes, Peoria Wide Awakes, Decatur (Macon County) Wide Awakes, DeWitt County Wide Awakes, St. Louis (Mo.) Wide Awakes, LaSalle Wide Awakes, Jacksonville Wide Awakes, Beardstown Wide Awakes, Platt County Wide Awakes, Meredosia Wide Awakes.

About all these companies were headed by bands of music.

Then came forty-one couples of ladies and gentlemen on horseback, gaily caparisoned, hailing from Cotton Hill Precinct, which attracted much attention.

A handsomely decorated car of Springfield young ladies; also one with misses, representing the several States.

A full rigged schooner, with sailors aboard, got up in excellent style, and drawn by six horses, the work of some of the Springfield Republicans.

The enterprising proprietors of the Springfield Woolen Mill were represented in the procession by an immense wagon containing power loom, driven by a small steam engine. During the progress of the procession they made several yards of substantial jeans cloth from which a pair of pantaloons for Mr. Lincoln were cut and made up. The wagon bore the significant motto, "Protection to Home Industry."

The Christian county delegation followed, consisting of 103 wagons and nearly 1,200 strong. They had numerous flags, banners, etc., and a car in which were represented various trades.

The Menard delegation, among other good things, had a flat boat on wheels, representing Lincoln's early experience at New Salem; also a wagon drawn by four horses representing rail splitters at work.

Rochester turned out in 58 wagons nearly 500 strong. Two decorated carriages were filled with young ladies representing the different States.

Fancy Creek came in 58 wagons and numbered 450. It also had a car with young ladies in it.

Dawson turned out well, and had also a decorated car of young ladies.

Mechanicsburg was fully represented, the delegation consisting of 585 in 96 wagons.

Scott county sent up 200 wagons and nearly a thousand men.

Tazewell county came in wagons to the number of 500, Delavan alone furnishing over one hundred.

The Spring Creek delegation, which consisted of 170 wagons filled, represented, among other features, three cars filled with young ladies, and a variety of handsome banners and spicy mottoes.

Berlin mustered 500 strong in sixty wagons: A rail wagon and a big flat boat, with an immense rudder, attracted much attention.

Cotton Hill came in 300 strong. A log cabin on wheels, with an old settler in front splitting rails, was greatly admired and well got up.

Chatham delegation, thirty wagons, with numerous flags and banners. One of the wagons contained thirty-three beatiful young ladies, representing the States. A company of thirty three horsemen were also in this delegation.

Rochester precinct turned out largely.—One of the best features was the wagon containing ladies representing the different States.

The Mt. Pulaski Lincoln Guards made a fine appearance with their neat uniform and flag.

In the Williamsville delegation, which was 500 strong, was an immense wagon drawn by twenty-three yoke of oxen. This wagon was a perfect medley of workshops—blacksmith shoeing a horse, another making shoes; wheelwright making a wheel; a gang of men splitting rails; carpenters, tinners, shoemakers, weavers, etc.

One of the most attractive features of the procession was a company of forty-three horsemen, disguised as Indians, in imitation of the "Boston tea party" of old. They acted their part well, and the deception was complete; many persons thinking they were the genuine Aborigines of the plains on a visit to their lost prairie homes. Their horsemanship was superb, and their conduct and general appearance gave universal pleasure. We understand part of them are residents of Williamsville, and the remainder are from Mechanicsburg. They will meet a warm welcome at every Republican meeting honored by their presence.

The Pleasant Plains delegation carried a number of spicy banners, among which we noticed the following: "On the 6th of November the American people will rest in the belief that the Democracy is in course of ultimate extinction." "Down with the party that robs the treasury, and then packs a jury to acquit the rogue."

Girard Lincoln Club, fifteen wagons with banner—"Abe Lincoln, the rail candidate."

Virden delegation, twenty wagons, with numerous flags and banners. We noticed a beautiful painting, entitled "Free Homes," which was much admired.

Bunker Hill Glee Club with a six horse team, and flags, made a very fine appearance.

Waverly delegation ninety-eight wagons, with a beautiful display of flags and banners.

Upper Lick Creek turned out a fine delegation—among which we noticed a six horse team hauling a wagon with a rail fence upon it.

These do not begin to embrace all the delegations that were present, but owing to the impossibility of arranging them in line we did not complete our list. As it was, the procession was nearly eight miles long. Its countermarching and doubling upon itself gave those in it a fine opportunity of seeing each other, and cheers upon cheers which resounded from one end to the other, showed the enthusiasm which they all felt. In passing the residence of Mr. Lincoln, particularly, the hurras were incessant

In addition to the innumerable throng that poured in on horseback and in vehicles of every kind, we find upon inquiry at the different railroad offices that the arrivals of cars containing passengers were as follows:

Great Western Railroad—Regular train from State Line, 9 cars; 1st extra train from Chicago, 14 cars; 2d do do 11 cars; 3d do do 15 cars; 4th extra from Bement, 11 cars; 5th do from Decatur, 5 cars; 6th do do 10 cars Total from the east, 75 cars. Regular train from Naples and Meredosia, 8 cars; 1st extra from Jacksonville 29 cars; 2d do do 7 cars; 3d do do 7 cars Total from the west 45 cars. This gives a total of 120 cars by this road.

St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad—Regular trains 15 cars; excursion train from north 23 cars; excursion train from south 17 cars. Total number of cars by this road, 60.

It will probably be entirely fair to estimate the number of persons in these trains at an average of eighty to the car. Every one who saw the trains come in is aware that they were filled to repletion, many being compelled to stand in the aisles, and others riding on the roofs of the cars. According to this estimate the 180 cars which came in yesterday added about 14,500 persons to the crowd.

The procession reached the Fair Grounds at about 1 o'clock P. M., and in a very short time thereafter the entire grove was filled—crowded to excess with the vast multitude How many were present, it is impossible to tell, but by actual count more than 19 000 passed in at one of the entrances alone, while the fields adjoining were packed and jammed with wagons and other vehicles. And yet, while this mass of human beings were out at the Fair Grounds listening to the speaking, the throng upon the streets was not apparently the least diminished in numbers.

The meeting was called to order by Col. King.

Owing to the impossibility of one speaker making himself heard by the entire crowd, five stands were erected in different parts of the ground.

At the first stand the people were addressed by Judge Trumbull, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, Hon. John Wilson (Commissioner of the U. S. Land Office under Mr. Fillmore), and by Hon. O. H. Browning.

At the second stand, Mr. Case, Republican candidate for Congress, Mr. Cowan of Menard, Mr. Ketchum, of Morgan, and Messrs. Wolf and LaRue made telling speeches.

At the third stand, Hon. R. J. Oglesby of Decatur held an immense crowd for full two hours, and made a most telling speech, bristling with sharp points.

At the fourth stand, Mr. Carr and the Hon. Joseph Gillespie spoke. We heard a part of the latter speech, which was most eloquent, and brought the cheers from the crowd incessantly.

At the fifth stand, where a very large audience were assembled, the speeches were made by Judge Palmer, of Macoupin, Mr. Ferree, of Lebanon, Mr. Linegar, Republican candidate for Congress in the 9th District, Henry S Baker, of Alton, and Dr. Dyer of Chicago. Several songs were also sung with fine effect by the Lumbard brothers, from Chicago, and a gentleman, whose name has escaped us, from Maine.

In the evening there was a magnificent display of torch-lights and fire-works generally. The streets were ablaze with lights and enthusiasm. Never, we will venture to say, have the highways and by-ways of any town, large or small, been so completely surcharged with the electric current which flows from the consciousness of being embraced in the meaning of that prayer which says, "May God speed the right." Hearts beating to the sublime cadence of "freedom for the oppressed," backed by tongues and lungs that made the very heavens echo with the glad acclaims of victory, rendered the scene one sublime, magnificent spectacle of triumph and joy. A seemingly illimitable line of torches, bringing into bold relief a vast sea of human heads on either side of the procession, made our city the theater of a splendid pageant, the beauty and sublimity of which was only equalled by its vast extent.

At about seven o'clock the various delegations of "Wide-Awakes," to the number of more than two thousand, assembled at the Wigwam, and formed in marching order. In a few moments the long procession began to move, and for more than an hour it presented the appearance of a vast conflagration. As far as the eye could reach to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West, a seemingly interminable line of flame stretched out its moving length.

The speaking of the evening was commenced at an early hour, both at the Wigwam and at the State house. Hon. William Kellogg addressed an audience at the House of Representatives, and held his listeners in rapt attention to a calm and argumentative speech of great length. Mr. Kellogg is a very eloquent and gentlemanly speaker, as his large audience of last evening would be willing to bear witness. In the Wigwam speeches were made by Senators Trumbull, Doolittle, Hon. Francis P. Blair, and several others. There was speaking, also, at three stands outside the building.

It would be vain for us, at this late hour, to attempt even a slight synopsis of the eloquent and effective efforts of the speakers.—We have neither time nor space, and can only wish that they had been heard by many thousands besides the vast audience which was assembled.

We are very sure this gathering has never been surpassed in the West, if, indeed, in any part of the Union; we are firmly convinced that it never will be. There will be no occasion for excelling it. While we do not claim that there were people enough here to carry Illinois for the Republican cause, we do claim that the number present, and the spirit displayed, gave us convincing evidence of the ruling of a spirit which will insure us a glorious victory in November.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

CRESSEN, Pa., Aug. 9.

The Democratic State Convention met at 3 p. m. The President, Mr. Welch, was in the chair, and A. H. Burnham, Secretary. Nine members were present.

Mr. Welch opened by a speech. He was in favor of conciliation, and he hoped the electoral ticket would remain as it was.

Diffenbach, of Clinton, presented a resolution declaring that it behooves all good democrats to stand by the decision of the convention.

Gen. Miller moved an amendment calling, a new convention.

Isaac Leach moved to amend by substituting the Reading convention. Rejected, ayes 12, noes 59.

Mr. Alexander, of Armstrong county, moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the Convention of the 2d of July be rescinded and the following substituted:

Resolved, That the Democratic electoral ticket be headed with the names of Douglas and Breckinridge as the electors at large, and that in the event of the success of the said ticket, if the greater number of votes shall have been cast for Douglas then the vote of the State shall be cast for Douglas and Johnson, but if for Breckinridge then for Breckinridge and Lane. If the vote of Pennsylvania cannot elect the candidate for whom the majority of the votes are cast, and can elect any other man running for President, claiming to be a Democrat, then the vote of the electoral college shall be cast for the candidate. If it will not elect either of the candidates for whom it is cast, or any of the Democrats who are voted for in the State, their vote shall be cast for the candidate who has a majority of the votes of the State.

The Chairman of this Convention will be required to obtain their several and distinct pledges of acquiescence in the foregoing resolution, and report the result of his action at a future meeting of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, with cheers.

A Hoax.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10—3 P. M.

There is no doubt that the late stories as to a mysterious murder at Long Branch, are a hoax.

NEW WHEAT.—The grain trade has commenced. Monday, 600 bushels of new wheat, the first shipment of the season from Dubuque, was delivered here by the Packet, and destined for the Milwaukee market over the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad. This wheat was grown in Delaware County, Iowa, about forty miles west of Dubuque, and forwarded to Milwaukee by Messrs. Williams & Jackson. Thus early in the season is the fact of the advantages of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Road over all competition being made evident. All the real paying trade that passes over this road is destined for Milwaukee, and no parties in the country can take greater pride in the prosperity of the Metropolis of Wisconsin than we in the southwestern portion of the State.—*Prairie du Chien Courier.*

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:00 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

1:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	2:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P. M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M
1:55 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 5 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the Ice Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Religious Services will be held to-morrow, as follows:

	A.M.	P.M.
St. Paul's, Protestant Episcopal, Rev. Wm. B. Ashley, D. D., cor. Mason and Jefferson sts.	10½	7½
Free Church of St. Paul, Rev. J. G. Richards, cor. Jackson and Reed sts.	10½	7½
St. John's, Episcopal, Rev. David Keene, 5th Ward	10½	7½
St. Johns Episcopal, Rev. J. F. T. Ingraham, Spring Street Hill	10½	7½
Free Church of the Atonement, Episcopal, corner Jefferson and Michigan streets, Rev. Robert Paul	10½	3½
Christ's Episcopal Mission Church for Germans, corner Walnut and 16th sts., 14th Ward, (English service at 7 P. M.)	10½	3
First Presbyterian, Rev. J. L. Corning, cor. Milwaukee and Mason sts.	10½	7½
North Presbyterian, Rev. John M. Buchanan, corner Milwaukee and Martin streets	10½	4
German (old School) Presbyterian, John Bendley, River street, between Division and Knapp streets	10½	3½
Hanover St. Congregational Church, Hanover and Park sts., Fifth Ward, Rev. Prof. W. Bee ther, pastor	10½	7½
Plymouth Congregational, C. D. Hubbard, corner Milwaukee and Oneida sts	10½	7½
Spring Street Congregational Church, Rev. Wm. D. Le Lov, pastor, corner Spring and Sixth Sts.	10½	7½
Welsh Congregational Church, Rev. J. Jones	10½	7½
Church of Jefferson and Michigan streets	10½	7½
Methodist, Spring Street, Rev. J. M. Walker	10½	7½
Summerfield M. E. Church, corner Van Buren and Reed Bidde sts., Rev. Wm. D. Cross	10½	7½
Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. A. C. Manwell	10½	7½
Fifth Street M. E. Church, (German), between Reed and Jefferson streets, Rev. Henry Huners, Pastor	10½	7½
Welsh Universalist Methodist Church, corner of Michigan and Van Buren streets, Rev. D. Williams, Pastor; services	11	7
First Baptist, Rev. Mr. Ostrs, corner 5th and Wisconsin streets	10½	7½
West Baptist Church, Rev. John Jackson, Sycamore, between 3d and 4th sts.	10½	7½
German Baptist Church, Armenius, Rev. Edward Grimm, 4th street	10½	3
St. John's Cathedral, Catholic, Bishop Henni, west Court House	10½	3
St. Gall's, Catholic, Rev. F. X. DeGoesi, 2nd street	10½	3
St. Mary's Catholic, German, Rev. H. Tappert, corner Main and Biddle sts	10	3
Trinity, Catholic, German, Rev. Gonrad, 7th Ward	10	3
St. Joseph Church, Catholic, Rev. J. Holzhauer, Fourth Ward	10	3
Evan. Lutheran, German, Rev. A. Muhlenberg, 10th st.	10½	2
Dutch Reformed Holland Church, Rev. S. Bork, between Ninth and Tenth sts.	9½	2½
Holland Presbyterian Church, Rev. G. W. Den Dekker, corner of Walnut and Eighteenth streets, 9th Ward	9½	2
German Baptist Church, Universitie, Rev. Theodore Ulbricht, pastor, cor. Chestnut and West Water streets	10½	3
Scandinavian Lutheran Church, Rev. O. J. Hatlestad, Pastor, cor. Reed and Scott sts., 5th Ward	10	7½
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lapham st., between Second and Third Avenues, 8th Ward, Rev. H. L. Palbers	10	2
Church of the Redeemer, Unitarian, Rev. N. M. Sampler, Cass st., between Martin and Division streets	10½	7½
Trinity Church, Evang. Lutheran, U. A. C., cor. of Wells and 8th street, Rev. F. Lochner, Pastor	9	2

SABBATH SCHOOL GATHERING.—The regular quarterly meeting of teachers and scholars of the Milwaukee Sabbath School Association is to be held on Monday evening, in the Spring Street Congregational Church, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. CLARK, of New York City, S. R. SAMUELS, Sabbath School Missionary, and other speakers will address the children.

In giving the above notice, we feel constrained to say something on the subject of Sabbath Schools. At no time in their history has there been so much interest manifested, not only in this country, but also throughout the civilized world, as during the past year. The church seems to be awakening to the importance of this, (its nursery) and is making laudable efforts to gather the young in places where they may be instructed in Bible truths.

In our own city several of the schools have largely increased in numbers, and many new mission schools have been commenced. To assist the latter schools in purchasing the necessary books and Sunday School papers, there is, we understand, a project on foot for a monster concert, to be given by the best singers among the children of the different Sabbath Schools of our city.

We are also informed that many friends of Sabbath Schools, in various portions of the State, are urgently calling for a State Convention of Sabbath School teachers. We sincerely hope that this may be brought about, and would suggest to those who may have the same in charge, that Milwaukee possesses many advantages, in her railroad and hotel facilities, as a place for holding the same, over any other city in our State.

SEVENTH WARD HIGH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The exhibition and closing exercises of the pupils of the Seventh Ward High School under the charge of Mr. McKINDLEY took place on Thursday night at Albany Hall. The large Hall was filled by a highly respectable audience and despite the request of Mr. McKINDLEY that no manifestation of approval would be made—continued to applaud the different readings to the end. The music was furnished by members of the Musical Society under the direction of Mr. BALATKA.

The young ladies and gentlemen all acquitted themselves with honor. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the entire exhibition was gotten up and conducted in a manner never before attempted here.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, under the management of Mr. UPMAN, is looming up wonderfully in popularity. The *cuisine* is worthy of much laudation; and the general management is such as to ensure the entire comfort of all who enter it as guests. We had the pleasure, a day or two ago, of partaking of an excellent dinner there, in company with a large number of invited citizens, and must say that the variety and excellence of the dishes fully corroborate all that we had heard in relation to the establishment.

GERMAN LIFE OF LINCOLN.—Messrs. HOEFGEN & SONNEIDER, publishers of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, Chicago, have issued a German edition of the life of Mr. LINCOLN. In the same volume is the Constitution of the United States, Declaration of Independence, and Ordinance of 1787. The whole is said to form a good document for circulation among the Germans. Price—Single copies 25 cents; per hundred $15.

HALF OF THE SHEBOYGAN JOURNAL reaches us this week. As this is the paper which glories in the motto "*The rail that can't be split*," we hope the editor will explain what has become of the other half. The said editor may not be cracked, but the sheet certainly is. Let us know if the other division of the undivided Democratic journal is under BRECKINRIDGE orders—will you?

THE BARABOO *Republic* announces the arrival in that place of a man with his wife and three children, who had travelled all the way from New York in a wagon drawn by a horse and colt arranged tandem.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Union Republican Club of the Second, Sixth and Ninth Wards met, on Tuesday evening, at the new Wigwam in the Sixth Ward, for the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-laws. Mr. J. BROWN called the meeting to order. Whereupon J. P. SEAMAN was called to the Chair and J. BROWN acted as Secretary.

The Committee on Constitution then reported; the Chairman reading the Constitution, &c., which was adopted with few amendments.

A motion was then made to proceed to the election of officers:

J. B. SEAMAN was elected by a large majority, on the first ballot, for President.

Vice-Presidents—J. A. PHELPS, from the Second; L. N. DEWEY, from the Sixth; E. W. LUITINK, from the Ninth.

Recording Secretaries—N. SCHENTZ, G. W. MATHEW.

Corresponding Secretary—GEORGE DYRE.

Treasurer—R. W. PIERCE.

Executive Committee—JOHN RITCHE, Second Ward; M. OTTO, Sixth Ward; AVERY HILL, Ninth Ward.

A committee of arrangements was then appointed, to make preparations for the inauguration of the Wigwam, which will take place some time next week.

PURSUANT TO NOTICE IN THE DAILY PAPERS, a large

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHAN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

B. LINDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convension for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be holden at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates to said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON, June 23d, 1860.

Republican Congressional Convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be held at Ripon, on Wednesday, the fifth day of September, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress of said District.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to three delegates in said Convention.

L. H. CARY,
WM. KLOZTZSCH,
C. H. MERRILL,
M. L. KIMBALL,
District Committee.

GREENBUSH, July 21, 1860.

Carl Schurz's Speech

AT VERANDAH HALL,

St. Louis, August 1st, 1860.

The Irrepressible Conflict and the Dissolution of the Union.

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY.]

At last we arrive at the programme of the slave power in this open and undisguised form, of which Mr. Breckinridge is the representative and Mr. Douglas the servant, although he does not wear its livery except upon occasions of state.

This programme is as follows: The agitation of the slavery question, North and South, is to be arrested; the fugitive slave law, in its present form, is to be strictly carried out, and all State legislation impeding its execution to be repealed; the constitutional right of slavery to occupy the Territories of the United States, and to be protected there, is to be acknowledged; and all measures tending to impede the ingress of slavery, and its establishment in the Territories are to be abandoned; the opposition to the conquest and annexation of foreign countries, out of which more slave States can be formed, is to be given up; the economical policy of the planting interest, to the exclusion of the encouragement of home industry, is to become the ruling policy of the country.

This is the Southern solution of the "irrepressible conflict."

This programme possesses at least the merit of logic. The logic of slavery and despotism against the logic of free labor and liberty. The issue is now plainly made up.—Free labor is summoned to submit to the measures which slavery deems necessary for its perpetuation. We are called upon to adapt our laws and systems of policy, and the whole developement of our social organization, to the necessities and interests of slavery. *We are summoned to surrender.* Let us for a moment judge the people of the free States by the meanest criterion we can think of; let us apply a supposition to them, which, if applied to ourselves, we would consider an insult.

If the people of the free States were so devoid of moral sense, as not to distinguish between right and wrong, so devoid of generous impulses as not to sympathize with the down-trodden and degraded; so devoid of manly pride as to be naturally inclined to submit to everybody who was impudent enough to assume the command—tell me, even in this worst, this most disgusting of all contingencies, could free labor quietly submit to the demands of the slave power so long as it has a just appreciation of its own interests? If we did not care, neither for other people's rights nor for our own dignity, can we submit as long as we care for our own pockets? Surrender the privilege of discussing our social problems without restraint! Be narrowed down to a given circle of ideas, which we shall not transgress! Do we not owe our growth and prosperity, and power, to that freedom of inquiry which is the source of all progress and improvement?

Surrender the national territories to slavery! Do we not owe our growth and prosperity to the successful labor of our neighbors just as well as our own? Shall we consent to be surrounded and hemmed in with thriftless communities, whose institutions retard their growth, and thereby retard our own? Abandon all laws like the Homestead Bill, tending to establish free labor on our national domain? Shall we thus give up the rights of labor, and destroy the inheritance of our children?

Give up our opposition to the extension of slavery by the conquest of foreign countries! Shall we squander the blood of our sons and marrow of the land in destructive wars, for the profit of the enemies of free labor, while it is a peaceful development to which we owe our power in the world? Adopt the exclusive economical policy of the planting interest! Shall our mineral wealth sleep undeveloped in the soil? Shall our water powers run idle, and the bustle of our factories cease? Shall the immense laboring force in our increasing population be deprived of the advantage of a harmonious development of all the branches of human labor? Shall we give up our industrial and commercial independence from the world abroad? Impossible! It cannot be thought of. Even the most debased and submissive of our doughfaces cannot submit to it as soon as the matter comes to a practical test; and therefore the success of the Southern programme will never bring about a final decision of the conflict. Suppose we were beaten in the present electoral contest, would that decide the conflict of interests forever? No! Thanks to the nobler impulses of human nature, our consciences would not let us sleep; thanks to the good sense of the people, their progressive interests would not suffer them to give up the struggle. The power of resistance, the elasticity of free society cannot be exhausted by one, cannot be annihilated by a hundred defeats. Why? Because it receives new impulses, new inspirations, from every day's work; it marches on in harmony with the spirit of the age.

There is but one way of settling the "irrepressible conflict." It is not by resisting the spirit of the times and by trying to neutralize its impelling power; for you attempt that in vain; *but it is by-neutralizing the obstacles which have thrown themselves into its path.* There is no other. The "irrepressible conflict" will rage with unabated fury until our social and political developement is harmonized with the irrepressible tendency of the age.

That is the solution which the Republicans propose. Their programme is simple and consistent:

Protection of our natural rights as men, and our constitutional rights as citizens.

Non-interference with the social and political institutions existing by the legislation of sovereign States. Exclusion of slavery from the national territories; they must be free because they are national. [Cheers]

Promotion and expansion of free labor by the homestead bill and the encouragement of home industry. [Renewed cheering]

Will this effect a settlement of the conflict? Let the fathers of this Republic answer the question, and I will give you the Southern construction of their policy. In a debate which occurred in the Senate of the United States on the 23d of January, Mr. Mason of Virginia, said:

"Now, as far as concerns our ancestry, I am satisfied of this—they were not Abolitionists. On the contrary, I believe this was their opinion; their prejudice was aimed against the foreign slave trade, the African slave trade, and their belief was that cutting that off slavery would die out of itself, without an act of abolition. I attempted at one time to show, by the recorded opinions of Mr. Madison, that the famous ordinance of 1787, so far as it prohibited slavery in the territory northwest of Ohio, was aimed at the African slave trade and at that alone; the idea being that if they would restrict the area into which slaves would be introduced from abroad, they would, to that extent, prevent the importation of slaves, and that, when it was altogether prevented, the condition of slavery would die out of itself: but they were not Abolitionists, far less within the meaning and spirit of the Abolitionists of the present day.

Well, I am willing to accept this as it stands, and Mr. Madison may certainly be considered good Southern authority. I will not stop to investigate the depth and extent of the anti slavery sentiments of such men as Franklin, who was the father of an Abolition Society, and of Washington, who expressed his desire to "see slavery abolished by law." I am satisfied with Mr. Madison's admission.

This, then, is what the fathers intended to effect: *to bring about a state of things by which slavery would die out of itself.* What else do we want? "You mean, then," I am asked, "to adopt a policy which will work the peaceable and gradual extinction of slavery?" And I answer, "Yes; *for, if we do not, we shall have to submit to a policy which will work the gradual extinction of liberty.*" This is the dilemma. Our answer is understood. If Washington, Madison and Jefferson were abolitionists, we are. Mr. Mason says they were not; well, then, we are not, for our policy has been theirs, and theirs has become ours. [Loud cheers.]

Will this policy effect a solution of the conflict? It will; because it will harmonize our social and political development with the tendency of our age, by naturalizing the obstacles that stand in its way. [Applause.]

But I am told that these obstacles refuse to be neutralized. They will resist. Resist by what? By dissolving the Union? The dissolution of the Union! This spectre has so long haunted the imaginations of superstitious people, that it is time at last to anatomize the bloodless body.

They threaten to dissolve the Union.—Why? First, because we do not stop the agitation of the slavery question. It is true we do discuss every social problem that presents itself to our consideration; we agitate it, and we do not mean to stop. And therefore, slaveholders, you will dissolve the Union? Do you think we shall make haste to stop the agitation—to muzzle our mouths and our press after you have dissolved it? United as we are with you at present, we certainly are not devoid of fraternal sympathy; but let the acrimonious feeling arising from a divorce embitter our relations, will not the agitation, which annoys you now, be a hundred times more dangerous to you then? [Cheers]

Second. You threaten to dissolve the Union, because we do not show sufficient alacrity in the catching of fugitive slaves. True, we are not much inclined to perform for the slaveholder a menial, dirty service, which he would hardly stoop to do for himself. [Enthusiastic cheering.] And, therefore, you will dissolve the Union! Do you not see that, while now, indeed, a great many slaves escape, the North would, after a dissolution, scorn to surrender a single one? Would not what is now the Canada line be removed right to the banks of the Ohio? [Cheers.]

Thirdly. You threaten a dissolution of the Union, because we do not mean to surrender the Territories to slavery. True, we mean to use every constitutional means within our reach to save them for free labor.—And, therefore, you will dissolve the Union! Do you think, that after a dissolution we shall courteously invite slavery to make itself comfortable on our national domain?—As things are now, "champions of free labor," such as Douglas, may occasionally offer you a chance to obtain for slavery a territory "five times as large as the State of New York," but will that be possible after the Union is dissolved? Mark well what position the North will take, if, by a revolutionary act against our national government you should attempt to cut loose from the Union. The territories are the property of the Union as such; those who in a revolutionary way desert the Union, give up their right to the property of the Union. That property, the territories, will remain where the Union remains, and the slave power would do well first to consider how much blood it can spare before it attempts to strip the Union of a single square foot of ground. [Tremendous cheers.] Thus, while according to Judge Douglas, you now have a chance to acquire slave territory by the operation of his "great principle," that chance will be entirely gone as soon as by a secession you give up the least shadow of a right to the property of the Union.

Lastly, you threaten to dissolve the Union, if the North refuses to submit to the exclusive economical policy of the planting interest. You want to establish the commercial and industrial independence of the slaveholding States. For years you have held Southern conventions, and passed resolutions to that effect. You resolved not to purchase any longer the products of Northern industrial labor, but to build your own factories; not to carry on your exporting and importing trade any longer by Northern ships, but to establish steamship lines and commercial connections of your own. Well enough.—Why did you not do it, after having resolved it? Was it want of money? You have an abundance of it. Was it want of determination? Your resolutions displayed the fiercest zeal. What was it then? And, indeed, the failure is magnificently complete. Senator Mason's homespun coat, sewn with Yankee thread and needle, adorned with Yankee buttons, hangs in the closet a lone star in military splendor. [Loud laughter.] After trying to establish a large shoe factory for the South, you came promptly to the irrepressible conclusion that you must wear Massachusetts shoes and boots or go barefooted. And even your Norfolk steamships are not launched yet from the dry-docks of Southern imagination. [Laughter.] How is this? I will tell you. The very same institution for the protection and perpetuation of which you want to establish your commercial and industrial independence, is incompatible with commercial and industrial labor and enterprise. [Cheers.]

For this there are several excellent reasons. First, that class of your society which rules and wants to perpetuate its rule, does not consist of working men. The inspiration of regular activity is foreign to their minds. Living upon the forced labor of others, they find their pride in being gentlemen of leisure. But it requires men of a superior organization to make leisure productive; men of the ordinary stamp, who have too much leisure for doing something, will in most cases do nothing. [Laughter and applause.] It requires active labor to make us understand and appreciate labor in order to be able to direct labor. Hence the slaveholders cannot take the lead in such a commercial and industrial movement without changing the nature of their condition. But you may object that they can at least *encourage* commerce and industry, and leave the execution of their plans and wishes to others. Indeed! But you must not forget, that in modern times the most active and enterprising class of society, as soon as it becomes numerous, will inevitably become the ruling class. How can, therefore, the slaveholders do as they say, without undermining the foundation of their own ascendancy! But it is just that ascendancy which they mean not to weaken but to fortify. Do not bring forward this city of St. Louis as proof to the contrary. Your commerce and your industry are indeed largely developed, although Missouri is a slave State, but do you not see that in the same measure as they rise, the ascendancy of the slave power disappears. [Repeated cheering.] Thus this has become a free city on slave soil.

But this is not all. Not only are the slaveholders, as a class, unfit to direct the commercial and industrial movement, but their system of labor is unfit to carry it out. Commerce and industry, in order to become independent, need *intelligent* labor. In the North every laborer thinks, and is required to think. In the South the laborer is forbidden to think, lest he think too much, for thought engenders aspirations. [Laughter and applause.] With us, progress and enterprise derive their main support, their strongest impulses, from the intellectual development of the working classes. We do not dread the aspirations arising from it; it is the source of our prosperity, and, at the same time, of our safety. Our laboring man must be a freeman, in order to be what he ought to be—an intelligent laborer.—Therefore we educate him for liberty by our system of public instruction. In the South, the intellectual development of the laboring classes necessary for intelligent labor would create aspirations dangerous to your domestic institutions. Your laboring man must be a brute in order to remain what you want him to be—a slave. Therefore you withhold from him all means of intellectual development. Among our farms and workshops there stands an institution from which our system of labor derives its inspirations; that is, our school-house, where our free laborers are educated. On your plantation fields there stands another institution, from which your system of labor derives its inspirations; and that in *your* school-house, where your slaves are flogged.

And you speak of establishing the commercial and industrial independence of the slaveholding States! Do you not see, that in order to do this, you must adapt your system of labor to that purpose, by making the laborer intelligent, respectable, and at the same time aspiring? But if by making the laborer intelligent, respectable, and aspiring you attempt to force industrial enterprise, in a large measure, upon the slave States, do you not see that your system of slave labor must yield? To foster commerce and industry in the slave States for the purpose of protecting slavery, would it not be like letting the sun-light into a room which you want to keep dark? Hence the slave States never can become commercially and industrially independent as long as they remain slave States. They will always be obliged to buy from others, and others will do their carrying trade. At present they do their business with friends, who are united to them by bonds of Union. They speak of dissolving that Union; then, as now, they will be obliged to transact the same business with us, their nearest neighbors, for if they could do otherwise they would have done so long ago. Would they prefer by the dissolution of the Union to make enemies of those on whom they will always be commercially and industrially dependent. [Applause.]

Thus, you see, would the dissolution of the Union in all points of dispute defeat the very object for which the South might feel inclined to attempt it. It would effect just the contrary for what it was intended for, and indeed, if there is a party that can logically and consistently advocate the dissolution of the Union, it is the party of extreme Abolitionists who desire to extinguish slavery and to punish the South by a sudden and violent crisis. But as the slave States, as long as they have sense enough to understand their interests, and to appreciate their situation, they may thank their good fortune, if they are suffered to stay in the Union with confederates, who are, indeed, not willing to sacrifice their own principles and interests to slavery, but by the radiating influence of their own growth and energy will, at last, draw our Southern States, also, upon the road of progressive development.

But we are told that the people of the slave States are a warlike race, and that they will gain by force, what we are unwilling peaceably to concede. War! What a charm there is in that word for a people of colonels and generals! Well, since that old German monk invented that insignificant black powder, which blew the strongholds of feudalism into the air, war falls more under the head of mathematical science. Don Quixote, who, undoubtedly, would have been a hero in the eleventh century, would certainly be the most egregious fool in the nineteenth. I have nothing to say about the bravery of the Southern people, for aught I care they may be braver than they pretend to be; but I invite them candidly to open their eyes, like sensible men.

I will not compare the resources of the South, in men and money, to those of the North, although statistical statements would demonstrate the overwhelming superiority of the latter. We can afford to be liberal, and for argument's sake, admit that the South will equal the North in numbers; and if they insist upon it, excel us in martial spirit. But it requires very little knowledge of military matters to understand that, aside from numbers, equipment, courage and discipline, the strength of an army consists in its ability to concentrate its forces, at all times, upon the decisive point. Providence is on the side of the big battalions, said Napoleon. That means not that victory will always be with the most numerous army, but with that which is always able to appear in strength where the decisive blow is to be struck. An army that is always scattered over a large surface, is, properly speaking, no army at all. Even by a much less numerous, but concentrated enemy, it will be beaten in detail, division after division; it is defeated before having lost a man. This is plain.

The South thinks of going to war for the benefit and protection of Slavery. But Slavery is not merely an abstract principle; Slavery consists materially in the individual slaves—in so and so many millions of human chattels scattered over so and so many thousands of square miles. In order to protect slavery, it is essential that the slaveholders be protected in the possession of their slaves.

I say, therefore, that slavery cannot be protected in general without being protected in detail. But how can you protect it in detail? By guarding fifteen hundred miles of northern frontier, and two thousand miles of seacoast against an enemy who is perfectly free in his movements and aided by an extensive railroad system always able to concentrate his forces wherever he pleases? It is impossible; the dullest understanding sees it. It may be said that it will not be necessary; indeed, for the free States it would not; they may, in order to concentrate their forces, expose their Territory; for the damage done by an invasion is easily repaired. The retreating invader cannot carry the liberties of the invaded country away with him.—[Cheers] Not so with slavery. A northern anti-slavery army, or even a small flying corps invading a slaveholding State, would perhaps not systematically liberate the slaves, but at all events it would hardly squander much time and health in catching the runaways. [Applause and laughter] The probability, therefore is, that wherever a northern army appears, the slaves will disappear, and slavery with them—at least for the time being. Invade a free State, and the restoration of liberty, after the attack is repulsed, requires only the presence of freemen.—[Cheers] But the restoration of slavery will require capital; that capital consisted principally in the slaves; the slaves have run away, and with them the capital necessary for the restoration of slavery. [Cheers]

The slave States, therefore, cannot expose their territory without leaving unprotected the institution, for the protection of which the war was undertaken. They have to cover thousands and thousands of vulnerable points, for every plantation is an open wound; every negro cabin a sore. Every border or seaboard slave State will need her own soldiers, and more too for her own protection; and where will be the material for the concentrated army? Scattered over thousands of miles without the possibility of concentration.

Besides, the slave States harbor a dangerous enemy within their own boundaries, and that is slavery itself. Imagine they are at war with an anti-slavery people, whom they have exasperated by their own hostility. What will be the effect on the slaves? The question is not whether the North will instigate a slave rebellion, for I suppose they will not; the question is, whether they can prevent it, and I think they cannot. But the mere anticipation of a negro insurrection (and the heated imagination of the slaveholder will discover symptoms of a rebellious spirit in every trifle) will paralyze the whole South. Do you remember the effect of John Brown's attempt? The severest blow he struck at the slave power was not that he disturbed a town and killed several citizens, but that he revealed the weakness of the whole South. Let Gov. Wise of Virginia, carry out his threatened invasion of the free States, not with twenty-three, but with twenty-three hundred followers at his heels—what will be the result? As long as they behave themselves we shall let them alone; but as soon as they create any disturbance, they will be put into the station house; and the next day we shall read in the newspapers of some Northern city, among the reports of the police court: "Henry A. Wise and others, for disorderly conduct; fined $5 and costs." [Loud laughter and applause.] Or, if he has made any attempt on any man's life, or against our institutions, he will most certainly find a Northern jury proud enough to acquit him, on the ground of incorrigible mental derangement. [Continued applause and laughter.]

Our pictorial prints will have material for caricatures for two issues, and an universal peal of laughter will ring to the skies from Maine to California. And there is the end of it. But behold John Brown with 23 men raising a row at Harper's Ferry; the whole South frantic with terror; the whole State of Virginia in arms; troops marching and counter-marching as if the battle of Austerlitz was to be fought over again; innocent cows shot at as blood-thirsty invaders, and even the evening song of peaceful whippoorwills mistaken for the battle cry of rebellion; (incessant laughter,) and those are the men who will expose themselves to the chances of war with an anti-slavery people? Will they not look upon every captain as a John Brown, and every sergeant or private as a Coppic or Stevens? They will not have men enough to quiet their fears at home; what will they have to oppose the enemy? Every township will want its home regiment, every plantation its garrison; and what will be left for the field army? No sooner will a movement of concentration be attempted than the merest panic will undo and fustrate it forever. Themistocles might say that Greece was on his ships; a French general might say that the Republic war in camp; but slavery will be neither on the ships nor in the camp; it will be spread defenceless over thousands of square miles. This will be their situation: either they concentrate their forces, and slavery will be exposed everywhere; or they do not concentrate them and their strength will be nowhere. They want war. Let them try it! They will try it but once. (Great applause.) And thus it turns out, that the very same thing that would be the cause of the war, would at the same time render them unable to carry on the war. The same institution that wants protection, will at the same time disarm its protectors. Yes, slavery which can no longer be defended with arguments, can no longer be defended with arms.

There is your dissolution of the Union.—The Southern States cannot dissolve it, for it would defeat the very object for which it might be undertaken; they cannot attempt it, for slavery would lay them helpless at the feet of the North. Slavery, which makes it uncomfortable for them to stay in the Union, makes it impossible for them to go out of it. What, then, will the South do, in case of a Republican victory? I answer that question with another one. What can the South do in case of a Republican victory? Will there be a disturbance? The people of the South themselves will have to put it down. Will they submit? Not to Northern dictation, but to their own good sense? They have considered us their enemies as long as they ruled us; they will find out that we are their friends as soon as we cease to be their subjects. They have dreamed so long of the blessings of slavery; they will open their eyes again to the blessings of liberty. They will discover that they are not conquered, but liberated. Will slavery die out? As surely as freedom will *not* die out. [Loud applause.]

Slaveholders of America, I appeal to you. Are you really in earnest when you speak of perpetuating slavery? Shall it never cease? Never? Stop and consider where you are, and in what days you live.

This is the nineteenth century. Never since mankind has a recollection of times gone by, has the human mind disclosed such wonderful powers. The hidden forces of nature we have torn from their mysterious concealment and yoked them into the harness of usefulness; they carry our thoughts over slender wires to distant nations; they drag our wagons over the highways of trade; they pull the gigantic oars of our ships; they set in motion the iron fingers of our machinery; they will soon plow our fields and gather our crops. The labor of the brain has exalted to a mere bridling and controlling of natural forces the labor of the hand—and you think you can perpetuate a system which reduces man, however degraded, yet capable of development, to the level of a soulless machine?

This is the world of the nineteenth century. The last remnants of feudalism in the old world are fast disappearing. The Czar of Russia, in the fullness of his imperial power, is forced to yield to the irresistible march of human progress, and abolishes serfdom. Even the Sultan of Turkey can no longer maintain the barbarous customs of the Moslem against the pressure of the century, and slavery disappears. And you, citizens of a Republic, you think you can arrest the wheel of progress with your Dred Scott decisions and Democratic platforms? [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Look around you and see how lonesome you are in this wide world of ours. As far as modern civilization throws its rays, what people, what class of society is there like you? Cry out into the world your wild and guilty fantasy of property in man, and every echo responds with a cry of horror, of contempt; every breeze from whatever point of the compass it may come, brings you a verdict of condemnation. There is no human heart that sympathizes with your cause, unless it sympathizes with the cause of despotism in every form. There is no human voice to cheer you on in your struggle; there is no human eye that has a tear for your reverses; no link of sympathy between the common cause of the great human brotherhood and you. You hear of emancipation in Russia, and wish it should fail. You hear of Italy rising, and fear the spirit of liberty should become contagious. Where all mankind rejoices you tremble. Where all mankind love you hate. Where all mankind curses you sympathize.

And in this appalling solitude you stand, alone against a hopeful world, alone against a great century, fighting your hopeless fight, hopeless, hopeless in the struggle of the Indian against the onward march of civilization. Exhaust all the devices which their inventive genius of despotism may suggest, and yet how can you resist? In every village school-house, the little children who learn to read and write, are plotting against you; in every laboratory of science, in every machine shop, the human mind is working the destruction of your idol. You cannot make an attempt to keep pace with the general progress of mankind, without plotting against yourselves. Every steam whistle, every puffing locomotive is sounding the shriek of liberty into your ears. From the noblest instincts of our hearts down to sordid greediness of gain, every impulse of human nature is engaged in this universal conspiracy. How can you resist? Where are your friends in the North? Your ever ready supporters are scattered to the winds, as by enchantment, never to unite again. Hear them trying to save their own fortunes, swear with treacherous eagerness that they have nothing in common with you. And your opponents? Your boasts have lost their charm, your threats have lost their terrors upon them. The attempt is idle to cloak the sores of Lazarus with the lion skin of Hercules. We know you. Every one of your boasts is understood as a disguised mean of weakness—every shout of defiance as a disguised cry for mercy. That game is played out. Do not deceive yourselves. This means not only the destruction of a party—this means the defeat of a cause. Be shrewder than the shrewdest, braver than the bravest—it is all in vain; your cause is doomed.

And in the face of all this you insist upon hugging, with dogged stubbornness, your fatal infatuation? Why not, with manly boldness, swing round into the grand march of progressive humanity? You say it cannot be done to-day. Can it be done to-morrow? Will be easier twenty, fifty years hence, when the fearful increase of the negro population will have aggravated the evils of slavery an hundred fold, and with it the difficulties of its extinction? Did you ever think of this. The final crisis will come, with the inexorable certainty of fate, the more terrible the longer it is delayed. Will you content yourselves with the criminal words, "after me the deluge?" Is that the inheritance you mean to leave to coming generations? an inheritance of disgrace, crime, blood, destruction? Hear me, slaveholders of America! If you have no sense for the natural rights of the black man, no appreciation of your own interests, have you no hearts for your children?

I hear the silly objection, that your sense of honor forbids you to desert your cause—Sense of honor! Imagine a future generation standing around the tombstone of the bravest of you, and reading the inscription: "Here lies a gallant man, who fought and died for the cause—of human slavery."—What will the verdict be? His very progeny, unable to realize the peculiar chain of ideas which bound him to his peculiar institution, will disown him, and exclaim, "He was either a knave or a fool!" There is not one of you who, if he could rise from the dead a century hence, into the purified air of an age more enlightened and humane, would not gladly exchange his epitaph for that of the meanest of those who were hung at Charlestown.

Sense of honor! Since when has it become dishonorable to give up the errors of yesterday for the truths of to-day? to prevent future disasters by timely reforms? Since when has it ceased to be the highest glory to sacrifice one's prejudices and momentary advantages upon the altar of the common weal? That those who seek their glory in stubbornly resisting what is glorious, must find their end inglorious misery.

I turn to you, Republicans of Missouri!—Your countrymen owe you a debt of admiration and gratitude to which my poor voice can give but a feeble expression. You have undertaken the noble task of showing the people of the North that the slaveholding States themselves contain the elements of peaceable regeneration; and of demonstrating to the South how that regeneration can be effected. You have inspired the wavering masses with confidence in the practicability of our ideas. To the North you have given encouragement; to the South you have set an example. Let me entreat you not to moderate your noble vocation. Struggle on, brave men! The anxious wishes of millions are hovering around you. Struggle on, until the banner of emancipation is planted upon the capitol of your State, and one of the proudest chapters of our history will read—Missouri led the van, and the nation followed!

When the fervid and accomplished orator had concluded, he was saluted with a long continued demonstration of the most enthusiastic applause.

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE C. BATES.—This estimable lady breathed her last yesterday, August 1st, at the hospitable residence of Rt. Rev. Bishop Mc Coskry, in this city, after a lingering and painful illness which she endured with heroic fortitude. Ellen Marion Kinzie, wife of George C. Bates, Esq., who late in the last century, emigrated to the U. S. from Scotland, and belonged to that numerous class of Scotch and French traders, by whose enterprise the great fur trade of the Northwestern Territory was opened, and the foundation of its future greatness established. He engaged in the fur trade first at Sandusky, Ohio, and subsequently embarked in business in Detroit, with Mr. Forsyth, father of the late Major Robert A. Forsyth.—They were supplied by the great English mercantile house of Patterson, at Sandwich, C W. Mr. Kinzie then established a post at Bertrand, on the St. Joseph River, near Niles, in this State, and in 1804 was appointed Sutler of the new military post at Chicago, where the subject of this sketch was born in December, 1805, being the first white child born in that place. She was educated in Middletown, Conn., and at the age of sixteen married Dr. Alexander Wolcott. Several days before her death, Mr. Bates was taken suddenly ill in the city of New York, and is still detained there, unable to leave his room. Her memory will ever be cherished by a large circle of friends to whom she endeared herself by the many virtues which adorned her character.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

ENGLISH OPINION OF MR. LINCOLN.—The London *Critic* in the course of a long review of the speeches of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for the Presidency of the American Union, thus refers to his mental powers:

"It is from the speeches which Mr. Lincoln has from time to time delivered in opposition to Mr. Douglas, that we gather some idea of his mental qualifications. We collect from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln that he has a mind rather of the straightforward than of the subtle order, that he rather seizes upon great and prominent facts, and argues them to plain conclusions than build up elegant, but fragile theories upon the treacherous basis of fanciful speculation; that he is earnest more than passionate, and commanding more than persuasive. Indeed, every one of his speeches which we have read bears upon the face of it evidence that he is 'honest old Abe.'"

Conspiracy to Burn the Rock Island Bridge.

Two men named Josiah R. Bissell and Walter F. Chadwick, are now in jail here on a charge of conspiring to burn the bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island.

Mr. Bissell is from St. Louis, but has a family residing in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Chadwick is an attorney of Rock Island.

Our readers will remember that about a year since a most nefarious plan to burn the bridge was narrowly defeated, when a large quantity of combustibles ready placed for firing were discovered by the bridge watchman. From that time to the present, vigilant eyes have been on the lookout.

In April last, Mr. Bissell came to this city and stopped at the Richmond House. He had a business interview with Cyrus P. Bradley, Esq., the well known detective of this city, and after finishing other unimportant matters, came out with a proposition *to pay him* $5,000 *if he would cause the bridge to be burned.* He paid Mr Bradley the compliment of saying that if he Bradley, undertook it, it would be done. Bissell at the same time lamented the previous failure last fall, and said that it must be done sure this time. He said that law suits would never move the bridge, "but let it be once burned and we'll get out an injunction against rebuilding it; do you see?" Capt. Bradley did see, and took the bait. Not long thereafter Superintendent Tracy of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and Hon. B. C. Cook of Ottawa, attorney of the Company, were acquainted with all the facts, and from that time to day before yesterday, Messrs. Bissell & Chadwick, with C. P. Bradley as "silent partner," have enjoyed plain sailing straight into the lion's jaws.

They have been allowed to work out their plans to suit themselves, until on Tuesday last, a package of combustibles came by express to this city from St. Louis. It contained fifty champagne bottles, filled with a highly combustible, treacle-like fluid, known as "Greek fire." This was to be their stock in trade among other combustibles. It was now thought best to stop any further progress at this game. Officer Dennis took Mr. Bissell into custody at the Richmond House, and Special Deputy Tim. Webster, Bridge Master of the R. I. Company at Rock Island, served the papers almost simultaneously on Chadwick, in that city.

The case was at once taken directly before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court.—That body of twenty-four men heard the evidence, called for the fifty champagne bottles, opened one and tried a saucer full of the "Greek fire," which well nigh burned up the jury room, and about four o'clock yesterday afternoon they indicted Bissell and Chadwick, who were at once arraigned before Judge Wilson, who fixed their bail at $8,000 for Bissell and $5,000 for Chadwick, in which sums they failing to respond, were remanded to jail.

This morning, Mr. Chadwick gave bail in $5,000, the required sum, and was set at liberty.—*Chicago Journal, 9th.*

A MAN ROLLS OUT OF BED FROM A FOURTH STORY WINDOW AND IS NOT KILLED.—This morning about 3 o'clock a most singular accident occurred at the Clarendon Hotel, that it is only astonishing did not prove fatal. A colored waiter in the house by the name of Leroy Munday, who with the rest of the servants sleeps in the fourth story of the building over the dining hall, his bed close up to the window. The night being very hot the window was open, and in his restlessness he rolled out. He fell a distance of some forty feet, in his descent striking the window sills of one of the lower stories, causing the sash to fall, whereby a great noise was created, and finally landing on the top of a small outbuilding in the rear of the dwelling of John G. Deshler, Esq. The noise of the breaking glass in his fall, and his groans afterwards, attracted the attention of Mr. D. and others occupying that portion of the house, who went to the assistance of the injured man. He was after some time taken back to his room and a physician obtained, who, in his examination, could find no bones broken, or appearance of internal injury. In his fall he must have first struck the window sill with his shoulders in his descent head foremost, as he is considerably bruised about the head and shoulders. This morning he is perfectly conscious and talks freely, but can give no account of his falling. It is certainly the most wonderful fall we ever heard of without killing the person. Munday is about 40 years old, has a family in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he lately came from.—*Dispatch Republic.*

Dry Goods.

THE

CLOSING OUT SALE

— AT THE —

Milwaukee Savings' Store,

WILL BE CONTINUED FOR

TWENTY DAYS ONLY!

AND THE

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS!

ARE OFFERED

Without Regard to Cost or Value!

CALL EARLY

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SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

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181 East Water Street.

An Immense Sale!

AT A

GREAT SACRIFICE!

Without Regard to Cost!!

J. L. DAVIS,

WILL OFFER HIS

ENTIRE STOCK!

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SUMMER

DRESS GOODS!

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Great Reduction in Price!

FOR THIRTY DAYS!

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THIS branch of his stock

Before Moving into his New Store.

Many of these Goods will be

MARKED DOWN

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Sold Regardless of their Cost,

As he is determined to go into his new store with

A NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS!

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CARPETS!

This one of the best opportunities

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

TO BUY GOODS CHEAP!

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L. BLAKE

Has just received a lot of

New Bonnets, New Ribbons,

NEW PARASOLS,

New Embroidered Collars and Sets.

A FRESH LOT OF ALEXANDRE'S Kid Gloves, Douglas & Sherwood's Mitts, Corsets, British Cotton Hose, Leather Belts, &c., &c. jy4

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,

—AND—

STRAW GOODS,

—OF THE—

Latest Styles

AND BEST QUALITIES,

—AT—

UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES!

I will do a one price business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not haggle for Goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 35 per cent Less

THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,

And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

—ALSO—

EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER

And Warranted to Suit or No Sale.

J. A. BENEDICT & CO.

☞ Remember the Place: 262 East Water street, Sign of the White Bear. sep14'60d1y

LOOK AT THIS!

UNCLE BEN

HAS JUST THE NICEST STOCK OF Fine French Pearl Cassimere, and Straw Hats for the coming HOT WEATHER. Call early and make your selection before the assortment is broken. Also a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats for country trade, at

180 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

P. S.—The Union is safe. A large Stock of Union and Chameleon Hats on hand. jel4'60dm

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

TIMBER!

ALL SIZES

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CHEAP LUMBER YARD,

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LUMBER.

THOSE WHO INTEND BUYING LUMBER ought to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to sell our Lumber this season at the very lowest prices for Cash.

Lumber delivered on board the cars or to any part of the city free of charge. A discount allowed on Lumber by the car load.

☞ CHIVAS & CO., at the Cheap Lumber Yard, corner of Lake and Hanover sts., Walker's Point. aug8

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
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SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
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ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the line of the county, as eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Bourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. HENRY DEDRICKAN, Agent.

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Dealers in Boots and Shoes,

THE CELEBRATED COPPER TOE!

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Special Notices.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these PILLS are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4531, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. R. B. HUTCHINS,

General Agent for the United States,

No. 14 Broadway, New York,

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son. . . mar3,1859dawéow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice.

feb15,1859d&w&weowly

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

What a horrible thing, is it not—

That worms shout: in children be rioting!

Can nobody tell mothers what

Is the best way these vermin of quieting?

Yes; hear the glad tidings of truth,

BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, tasteless as water,

Destroys these assailants of youth

And harms not the child by the slaughter.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fuss, Jr., and by druggists.

jy9dim

PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES

ARE THE RESULT OF IMPURE blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions should never dry them up by external applications for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feebly health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all medicine dealers. jy13,951dawoowlm

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

AMERICA IS FILLED WITH THE fame of this great physician and physiologist, and in his Pectoral Syrup we have the grandest result of his skill and research. No human being need perish of consumption, or any disease of the organs of respiration, who seeks relief in time from this all-powerful pulmonic.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fuss, Jr., and other druggists. jy19dim

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood. Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short; most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M.D.,

oct15,1858d&wly New York.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.

PERFORMS IN EVERY INSTANCE, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that Lamplighting dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or a harrassing cough, and immediately relieves influenza, hoarseness, and tickling of the palate or throat.

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KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly restored and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequalled in the entire west

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Brushes, and Artist's Colors,

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— ONE OF —

The Largest & Best Selected Stock

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Paper Hangings & Window Shades

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET,

Which they are

Selling at 40 per cent. Less

Than other House in this City.

Please Call and Examine the Goods.

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Lake Steamers, &c.

CHANGE OF TIME.

For Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc & Two Rivers.

THE STMR. CLEVELAND, Capt. HENRY FISK, will leave my Dock for above Ports, every evening, (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock. H. OLMSTED, Agent.

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For Green Bay and Intermediate Ports

THE SPLENDID PROPELLER Wabash Valley, Captain BOUGLASS, will make weekly trips to above Ports, leaving my Dock every Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock. H. OLMSTED, Agent.

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 14, 1860 THE STEAMER GAZELLE,

CAPT. T. G. BUTLIN,

Will run, the coming season, between Milwaukee & Whitehall, (Mich.) Milwaukee every evening, (Saturdays excepted), at 7 o'clock; leave Chicago every morning, at 6 o'clock, (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock.

☞ Fare, including State Rooms, $1,25

☞ Freights taken at the lowest rates.

H. OLMSTED, Agent.

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COW BELLS.

100 DOZEN ASSORTED COW BELLS for sale cheap, by JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Liquors and Segars.

Badger State Tobacco Works,

NO. 55 EAST WATER ST.,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

F. ADAMS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Cyrus Adams & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c. We are now manufacturing a choice article of

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,

which we are offering at prices that defy competition

☞ Also, on hand a large stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars, of all the favorite brands. P. & F. ADAMS.

Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., at prices to suit the times. P. & F. ADAMS.

my13,57d1y H. F. AYERS.

J. J. SANDS,

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— OF —

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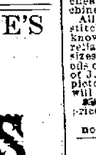

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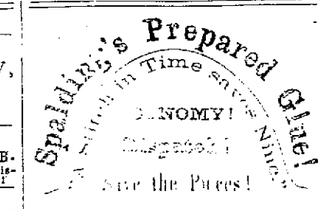

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Sicily, Tenerille and Marseilles Madeira.

Burgundy and pure juice Ports.

Champagne Wines, in quarts and pints, of Moet & Chandon, S. H. Mumm & Co., Heidsick, Bouche, Pils & Druvet, &c., &c., the

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1860.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Revolt among the Natives at Sambaro, Guano Islands.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—2 P. M.

A serious insurrection of the natives at Sambero, Guano Islands, has caused no little excitement among the merchants and shipping people interested in the Guano business, both in Baltimore and Petersburg, Va.

The excitement had attained such a pitch that Captain Dell, of the Baltimore barque Warren, and Captain Burr, of the schooner Emma Tuttle, of New Haven, had to interfere and imprison some of the insurrectionists.

The negroes on the Islands are hired at the rate of $12 per month to dig and load vessels with guano, and number about two hundred.

The foreman designing to make a visit home, made over his office to a man named Snow, first mate of the schooner Eastern Star.

Snow being a man of energy and determination, exercised rigor over the negroes. They met, formed a plan to murder him, and on the 28th of July, as Snow was asleep on the ground, one of the negroes, who had been specially chosen for the purpose, hurled a tremendous lump of guano at his head, crushing in his skull and leaving him almost lifeless. Considerable commotion followed upon this among the whites, and the negro who committed the atrocious deed was immediately arrested, and placed on the bark Warren, of Baltimore, to be taken to the United States for trial. The arrest created the wildest excitement among the negroes, who arose en masse and took possession of the Island.

The white employees, who only numbered twelve, were compelled to submit to the revolt, through fear of the two hundred half savage negroes. The negroes threatened to sink the bark Warren and the schooner Emma Tuttle, unless their companion, the murderer, was given up. Fifty Irish hands were expected shortly from Richmond, fully armed, when the negroes would be put down.

Snow was not dead on the 28th of July, but it was impossible for him to recover.

The negroes had refused all offers to return to work. They held possession of the island, and were doing just as they pleased, declaring they would not yield until their comrade was given up to them.

The schr Emma Tuttle has arrived at Petersburgh, from which we gather the particulars.

Cincinnati Matters.

CINCINNATI, August 10—3 P. M.

The Republican Convention yesterday nominated a full county ticket. Judge Oliver M. Spencer nominated to Congress from the 1st district. Hon John A. Gurley was nominated from the 2d district.

The Chicago Zouaves drilled last night at Pike's Opera House. They leave to-day for St. Louis.

Arrested for Purloining Letters.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—9 A. M.

Jno. Bowman, alias John Anderson, was examined to-day before Commissioner Hayne charged with purloining letters from the Post Office, where he was formerly employed, but left about 15th of July. He gave bail for appearance next Monday.

Gen. Cass' Resignation Unfounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—3 P. M.

The rumor that Secretary Cass contemplates a resignation, seems to be without foundation, as a letter received at the Department to-day announces his good health, and his intention to return about the 1st of September.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10—3 P. M.

Sixty-four counties, a large proportion official, the remainder nearly complete, give Coombs 25,286 majority.

Re-Arrest of Cross.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10—3 P. M.

Cross, the noted forger, who escaped Saturday, was re arrested last night by the officers from whom he escaped.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Discharged.

TORONTO, Aug. 8—10 P. M.

In the Cincinnati embezzlement case today, upon the arrival of witnesses from Cincinnati and New York, the Magistrate decided that the case did not come under the Ashburton extradition treaty, and discharged Montague. The money, amounting to $25,600, was delivered to the Cincinnati detectives.

Southern Excursionists at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

The Southern excursion party arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. The depot was thronged with people assembled to witness the reception. The Mayor welcomed the visitors in a brief speech. Judge Clayton, of Miss., responded on the part of his Southern friends, at considerable length.

At half-past seven, the greater portion of the company embarked on the steamer Metropolis for Cleveland, whence they will proceed to Chicago by railroad to their homes.

Fatal Accident.

RISING SUN, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

This morning, while a man and boy were engaged in digging in a clay bank, in a brick yard, in this city, it suddenly gave way, burying them. The boy was instantly killed, and the man dangerously wounded.

Fatal Accident.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

Timothy Hedges, 80 years of age, for many years a member of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, was thrown from his carriage at East Hampton Monday last, and died of the injuries received on Wednesday.

The Zouaves at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

The Chicago Zouaves arrived here this evening; and were received by the National Guards. They drill in the Washington Theatre to-morrow and leave for Springfield Monday.

Murder at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

Jno L. Wright was murdered last night by Lewis Bradford, eight miles east of this place. The murderer escaped and has not yet been arrested.

Sun Strokes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—9 P. M.

There were four fatal cases of sun stroke yesterday.

Wants.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

WANTED, CITY & COUNTY ORDERS Will give highest price.
jy 27 CALEB WALL.

CITY LAND OFFICE.

WANT TO PURCHASE, FROM ONE to two thousand short time notes; also, City and County orders; also City Mortgages. Apply to CALEB WALL, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED.

LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED IN every Town in Illinois, and all the other western and Northwestern States, for the sale of the wares manufactured by the AMERICAN POTTERY, of Peoria, Ill. They consist of Granite, and C C Table and Toilet ware, plain and decorated. Vases, Fancy and ornamental ware; also, all varieties of Rockingham ware.

The Company have also commenced the manufacture of embossed Republican Club Ice Pitchers, Dining Pitchers, Bar Pitchers, Presentation Pitchers, ornamented with embossed designs, illustrative of the events in the early life of the distinguished Republican Presidential nominee. Also, complete sets of embossed Lincoln Political Campaign ware.

The Company will also bring out embossed Spooner Set-very pretty ware, with devices of border like &c., should the result of the deliberations of the approaching Baltimore Convention warrant its production.

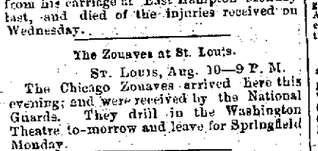
Orders for the Republican ware may be forwarded to the undersigned, at the Fremont House. Retail price of the embossed ware will range from 45 to $15, according to size and style of finish.

The stock ware of the Company will be put into market at prices that will defy all competition with imported ware of like grades.

Clark's Enamelled Building Material is manufactured by the Company, and will be coupled with the sale of their crockery ware if desired.

These agencies afford inducements to men of the right stamp scarcely if ever offered to the people of the West. Applications should be made without delay to the undersigned at the Fremont House, Chicago.

THOS. W. JOHNSON,
Commercial Director of the American Pottery Co.
my29|3&4tm



J. N. BUTLER. D. T. POST.

LIVERY & BOARDING STABLE,

Foot of Mason St., near the old Post Office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED their stock from the stable formerly occupied by them, corner of Main and Huron streets, to the old establishment, foot of Mason street, which, having put the two in one, makes the largest and best appointed Livery establishment in the entire West. We shall be glad to see our friends and customers, and feel confident we can furnish them with as good and stylish a turn out as any similar establishment in the city. Particular attention given to transient Carriages and Horses for Excursions. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to meet a continuance of the same.

BUTLER & POST.
jy25|2&3tm

GARDEN TOOLS.

LADIES' HOES, GARDEN TROWELS, Shovels, Spades, Cast Steel Hoes, Pruning Knives, Wheel Barrows, Building Barrows, for sale by JOHN NAZRO & CO

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY P. M., August 10th, 1860.

Exchange is steady at 1¼ ₱ cent premium, with a good demand. Money plenty enough for all business purposes.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.—The *Press & Tribune* says:

We have no change to notice in the money market since yesterday's report. Exchange is easy, and were it not exp cted that Milwaukee and St. Louis would immediately make large drafts upon us, the price would sink at least a ¼ ₱ cent. Buying rates ½@¾; current selling price 1¼c. Round lots could be had to-day at some of the bankers at 1 ₱ cent.

Gold is buying; selling 1¼ premium.

Currency abundant. Money for short business purposes, easy.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.—We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day in reference to money and stocks:

Money more active and firm—6@6¼ ₱ cent on call. Stocks are again active and higher, but close hardly so firm. C & R I 84¾; G & C 93¾; I C scrip 67¼; do bds 85¾; Pan 127; M S 24; do gtd 49¾; N Y C 86¾; Erie 80¼, Hudson 58¾; Harlem 104; Reading 48¾; M & M 18; C & C O 93¾; C & P 12; La G & M 1¼; Harl 1st bds 99¾; do 3d 85; Erie 88; N Y C 6s 95; Tenn 90. At the second board stocks mainly lower closing quiet; C B & Q 89¾; C & R I 84; T & C 47¾; C & C 81¾; C & P 12; Ill scrip 87¾; M S 24¾; do regtd 49¾; M C 67¼; Erie 81; B 60 Pac Mail 82; Chi & N W 1st mort 63; Tenn 6s 90¾; U S 5s of '74 102¾.

COMMERCIAL

FRIDAY P. M., August 10th, 1860.

The principal receipts to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	55	Mdse, pkgs	210
Highwines, bbls	40	do tons	77
Apples, bbls	14	Sugar, bbls	115
Eggs, bbls	8	do hhds	10
Wheat, bus	4,530	Coffee, sks	21
Corn, bus	285	Apples, bbls	33
Rye, bus	281	Fruit, pkgs	29
Barley, bus	68	Nails, kegs	120
Oats, bus	150	Iron, bars & bdls	90
Hides	79	Staves, No	190
do lbs	902	Hardware, pkgs	190
Wool, lbs	8,044	Bark, cds	195
Butter, lbs	859	Lumber, ft	115,000
Sundries, lbs	62,654		
Sheep, No	9		

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Oats, bus 600

The New York market for flour and wheat continues dull and drooping, as will be seen by reference to our despatches.

Our market is very quiet. Receipts are increasing, and by next week it is f xpected the daily deliveries will reach a respectable figure, and three weeks from now the railroads leading to this city will probably have all their freight carrying facilities brought into requisition. The panic in wheat at Chicago, combined with the downward tendency of prices in New York, exercised a depressing influence upon our market to-day, and we have to note a further decline of 2c from the closing offers of yesterday, Shippers offered only 90c for No. 1 spring in store; but holders did not generally concede to the decline, although there was a sale of 5,000 bus this afternoon on private terms, understood to be at that figure. Milling Club ranged from 95c to $1, according to quality, the market closing, however, at about 98c for the best samples. In flour there was nothing done, with the exception of a sale of city Extra at $5,25. It was the only lot offered for sale.

Coarse grains were unchanged. Corn 41c. Oats 27@28c delivered. Common Barley 60, good 60@62c Rye 59@60.

MOVEMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS AT BUFFALO.—The following statement from the *Commercial Advertiser* shows the receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo, from the different States and Canada West, for the week ending noon August 7, 186 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley bus.
Ohio	8107	85472	13962	418	....
Indiana	5478	169237	7147	....	....
Michigan	6282	31967	24498	....	....
Illinois	3588	60813	52450	03400	....
Wisconsin	1	....	12000	15600	....
Canada	606	8924	470	2944	12
Total	28782	351406	851554	57768	12
Prev week	19301	969220	991499	83747	24
Since op'g	408738	2535509	7191705	5521465	6947

The exports of the same articles by canal for the week were as follows:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, Barly bus.
Past week	263	191030	655630	12000 ....
Previous week	2644	240821	575553	53553 ....
Since opening	76586	2616366	5373998	640965 5849

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—Recapitulation of Exports and Imports:

EXPORTS.

Merchandise.

6 mos. end'g July 1	$31,648,300	$21,609,800 $12,557,000
July	5,129,330	5,551,400 7,899,200
Total mdze	$36,763,900	$27,160,700 $21,467,000
Specie.		
6 mos, end'g July 1	$12,860,000	$23,195 000 $21,570,700
July	2,301,000	10,051,000 5,569,000
Total specie	$15,161,500	$43,240,000 $28,142,700
Total Exports.		
6 mos. end'g July 1	$44,003,400	$54,807,800 $35,147,500
July	7,021,300	15,502,400 14,468,200
Total exports	$51,024,700	$30,409,700 $79,610,700
IMPORTS.		
Dry Goods.		
6 mos. end'g July 1	$22,548,800	$35,983,100 $26,650,500
July	1,500,000	15,808,100 15,808,500
Total Dry Goods	$30,142,800	$71,752,000 $65,999,300
Merchandize.		
6 mos. end'g July 1	$39 340,800	$73,201,800 $67,076,500
July	10,906,700	17,468,000 9,642,500
Total mdze	$50,247,500	$84,629,800 $76,619,300
Total Imports.		
6 mos. end'g July 1	$61,844,600	123,165,700 117,226,000
July	18,505,700	27,286,100 24,581,600
Total Imports	$80,350,300	150,451,800 142,609,600

—*Courier & Enquirer.*

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN CROPS.—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 4th inst says:

We continue to receive very discouraging accounts of the condition and prospects of the crops in the South. Indeed, if these accounts be not a little overdrawn, our planting interests have received such a blow as unsuccessful hail must have, many communities in the Southern States, been visited with such extraordinary weather. In many sections no rain has fallen for for three months. The nights have been hot and dewless, while fiercely blazing suns, withering blasts of heated air, with frequent hurricanes, and in some sections storms of rain and hail, will render memorable for many a year the July and August of the summer of 1860. Such has been the weather South, and the result is seen in cornfields so completely burned as in many instances not to afford even fodder for cattle. Cotton, too, in several sections, is reported as having ceased growing, and is prematurely opening at the top. As remarked in a previous article, the intelligent reader can readily conclude for himself the actual condition of vegetation subject to such blighting weather.

CHICAGO MARKET, AUGUST 10TH.—Receipts of flour and grain, at Chicago, yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,273
Wheat, bus	81,321
Corn, bus	69,677
Oats, bus	9,185
Rye, bus	1,592

In reference to the market the *Press & Tribune* says:

There was quite a panic in the wheat market to-day and prices ranged 3 and 5c ₱ bus, the heaviest loss being on No. 2 spring, which went down to 85c. The next on the list was mixed winter, which went down to $1. No. 1 spring was better sustained, though either of the other grades, and a large amount changed hands at 94@95c, mostly at the outside figure. There is but little doing in flour; shippers are keeping back and sales can only be made in small lots to the city trade Corn was in fair request, and the market more active than yesterday, at a decline of 1c ₱ bus on No. 1 and No. 2 in store. Oats were in good request, and a large amount changed hands at 26@29½c for rejected, and 29½@30c for No 2. Rye was in good demand at 59@60c for No 1 in store. Highwines more active at former quotations. Hides dull. Freight firm, with a stiffer feeling on the part of vessel owners.

Other articles show little or no alteration from yesterday.

There is probably another "panic" at Chicago to-day. We learn by a private despatch that the receipts of wheat amount to 120,000 bus, and that prime No. 2 spring was pressed on the market at the opening at 85c *on board*. Whenever Chicago goes above Milwaukee in prices of wheat, a "panic" may be pretty certainly counted upon.

Daily Review of Milwaukee Market.

FRIDAY, August 10th—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 58 bbls. Sales 120 bbls "Milwaukee Steam Mills" Extra at $5,35; 10 bbls rye flour at $3.

WHEAT—Receipts 4,530 bus. Market lower. Sales, 3,000 bus new No. 1 spring on p. t., understood to be at 90c; 250 bus do delivered at 92c, 330 bus Club delivered at 95c; 350 bus do at 95c; 350 bus do at 97c; 700 bus Extra Club at 98c; 200 bus do do at $1; 300 bus do at $1,01.

OATS—Scarcely any received to-day, and no sales. Worth about 27@28c delivered.

CORN—Receipts 285 bus. Sales include 250 bus shelled at 44c.

BARLEY—53 bus common sold at 60c. Best will bring 60@62c.

RYE—Nominal at 59@63c.

HIDES—Sales include: 11 green salted, trimmed, at 7¼; 9 do do at 7¾c; 11 calf skins, green salted, at 9c, 4 do do 9½; 2,200 lbs green salted at 7c; green hides 5@5½; dry flint 12¾@13½.

POTATOES—About 20@30c, according to quality.

BUTTER—Firkin 8@9c; fresh roll 9@11c.

EGGS—Bringing 7¾@8c by the bbl.

HIDES—Green 6½@7c; green salted 6@7c; dry do 11@12½; dry flint, 12½@13½.

SPIRITS—Highwines steady at 19c; whiskey 16@17c for ordinary quality.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—August 10th.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—48 bbls flour, 839 bus wheat, 97 bus rye, 5 bbls eggs, 60 hides, 36,735 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—10 bbls flour, 2½ bbls eggs, 10,499 lbs sundries, 1 horse, 10 hides, 9 sheep.

BY MIL. WAT. & B. V. R. R.—852 bus wheat, 150 bus oats, 38 bus barley, 4,280 lbs sundries, 350 lbs butter, 942 lbs hides, 3 bbls eggs.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—3,750 bus wheat, 335 bus corn, 251 bus rye, 1 bbl eggs, 40 bbls highwines, 14 bbls apples, 1 separator, 1 reaper, 20,032 lbs shorts, 8,041 lbs wool, 1,810 lbs pelts, 14,200 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 10—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Pretty much all kinds dull except round hoop Ohio, which is scarce and wanted to a moderate extent for the East and export. Sales 9,400 bbls at 5,20@5,25 for super state; 5,25@5,40 for extra state; 5,15@5,20 for super; western 5,25@5,45 for common to choice extra western; 5,40@5,50 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; market closing dull and heavy. Of the sales about 3500 barrels were for export. Canadian is only in limited request at unchanged prices. Sales 450 bbls at 5,20 for super; 5,50@7,55 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady; small sales at 5,30 for common to choice. Corn meal scarce and @4,20 for common to choice. Corn meal scarce and firm; sales 1000 bbls Marsh's western on p. t.

WHEAT—Dull and heavy, and the scarcity of freights keeps shippers out of the market. Sales 650 bus white Kentucky at 1,27½@1,45; 800 bus white Ohio at 1,30½; 500 bus new red southern at 1,25@1,28; 4500 bus one and two rows white Indiana at 1,32@1,38½; 800 bus white North Carolina at 1,32; 2400 bus old white Indiana at 1,53; 6500 bus old Racine spring at 1,19; 4000 bus Chi spring at 1,15; 9600 bus winter red western at 1,25.

RY.—Quiet at 86c.

CORN—Active and firmer, receipts moderate. Sales 59,000 bus at 62@63½c for sound mixed, chiefly at the inside price.

OATS—Plenty and only in limited request at 36@38 for western and Canada; 39 for state.

WHISKEY—Firmer; sales 350 bbls at 21½@22½, chiefly in lauer price.

HIDES—Dull and heavy; sales at 21@22 for Buenos Ayres

PORK—Market dull and unchanged. Sales 300 bbls at 19,00 for new mess; 18,50 for old mess; 15,50 for thin; 16,25@16,37 for western.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged. Sales 150 bbls at 4@4,25 for country prime; 4 50@5,50 for country mess; 5@10,50 for repacked mess; 11@12 for ex mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal.

BEEF HAMS—Unchanged; 10@12.

CUT MEATS—Scarce; small sales at 9c for shoulders; 11 for hams; 1,000 lbs ice-cured sides 9¾ smoked, 9¾@10 shoulders; 12@14 hams; 11½ sides.

LARD—Market dull and drooping. Sales 250 bbls at 12½@13

BUTTER—Quiet at 10@15c for State.

CHEESE—Steady.

COFFEE—Extremely quiet; sales to-day embrace only 100 bags St. Domingo.

BUFFALO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, Aug. 10—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy.

WHEAT—Steady. Sales 30,000 bus red winter at 1,06 ½@1,10.

CORN—Steady. Sales 48,000 bus at 50c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 19c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—50c on flour, 18c on wheat, 12c on corn to N. Y.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 bbls flour, 35,000 bus wheat, 20,000 bus corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—7,800 bus wheat, 50,000 bus corn.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, August 10th, 1860.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, pass, baggage and mails

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, pass, baggage and mails

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago, 10 bbls S bx apples 1 package, 25 bbls cattle, 5 bbls calf, 62 stoves, 60 bars 20 kgs, 21 bbls coffee, 5 bbls oil, 62 bbls sundries, 120 kegs nails, 100 pkgs h ware, 6 bbls vinegar

Propeller Wenona, Conkey, Chicago

Propeller Plymouth, Dickson, Chicago

Propeller Queen of the Lakes, Briggs, Chicago, 15 bbls apples, 19 bxs peaches, 3 do tomatoes, 3 pcs h ware

Propeller Sun, Impson, Collingwood, 100 bbls mdze

Schooner Guide, Johnson Two Creeks, 110 crds bark

Schooner Hornet, Ezers, Two Rivers, 30 cds bark

Schooner James Christie, Joyce, Depere, 115m feet lumber

Schooner Persian, Thompson, Oswego, 77 tons mdze

Schooner Hiley Norton, Carbery, Grand River

Schooner Three Bells, Clark, Holland, 55 crds bark

CLEARED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 18 pass, baggage and mails

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, pass, baggage and mails

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago, pass and baggage

Steamer Huron, Pabst, Two Rivers

Propeller Buffalo, Penny, Chicago

Propeller Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo

Propeller Sun, Impson, Chicago

Schooner Persian, Thompson, Chicago

Schooner Geo. Barber, Nelson, Minlstee, 4 pass, 600 bus oats, 1 lb bait

Schooner Three Bells, Clark, Holland

MARINE ITEMS.

WE LEARN, says the Buffalo *Courier* that Messrs. Billings & Dickinson, ship brokers, have chartered the schooners, *West Wind, Eliza Logan* and *Tunny Not*, for four trips from Chicago to Buffalo, to part of which ing at Buffalo at the rate of 40c cents per bushel for the first trip, eight for the second, ten for the third and twelve for the fourth. These rates indicate the confidence of forwarders to an increasing market demand, and in the vessel supply which the fleet will furnish. The contracts of Messrs. Billings & Dickinson give a fair indication of the condition of the shipping interest; and we are glad to learn that the revival in business so long looked for, is beginning to be largely realized. The same firm chartered ten vessels last week to be employed in the transport of lumber.

THE EVERGREEN CITY has withdrawn from the Collingwood line, and is to run between Buffalo and Toledo. The *Onkonagon* is to take her place in the Collingwood line.

LOWER LAKE PROPELLERS.—"The freighting business," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "between the upper lakes and Lake Ontario has increased of late, which has brought into demand some of the Canadian line of propellers playing there, and which heretofore have not traversed this section. Among these may be at present in this section from Ontario, Toronto, and other lower lake ports, are the *Magnet, Whitby*, and some two or three others.

Auction Sales.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain chattel mortgage, executed on the 15th day of July, 1859, by C. F. Lange to Isaac Smart, for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, I hereby give notice is hereby given that per annum, I hereby give notice is hereby given that I will expose for sale, and sell to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 20 Wisconsin street, opposite the Post Office, in the City of Milwaukee, upon the premises hereinafter mentioned, the mortgaged property described as follows:

"All three story frame cabinet furniture and being on the west half of lot number one (1) block number thirteen (13), in the Third Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

Dated Milwaukee, July 18th, 1860.

EUTLER & MARTIN,
Attorneys and Agents for Mortgagee.
JOEL HOOD, Auctioneer.
jy28|w1w

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I AM NOW REMOVED TO THE STORE No. 105 East Water street. It is directly opposite to Mitchell's Bank. I think I have room for all my customers and business in my city. All who have any business in my line will please give me a call.

CALEB WALL.

The firm of OGDEN & WALL is dissolved. I will at present occupy the same office for real estate purposes, and attend to all business, such as obtaining loans, settling mortgages, and renting houses. Insurances can be obtained in first class Eastern Companies at current rates. In the course of the ensuing week I intend to issue a semi-annual report of the improvements which are now going on in the various Wards of our city. The impression with some is that the improvements are going on. While it is true, Milwaukee city is yet alive and going ahead, and will continue to do so. Never was there such opportunity for capitalists to invest money, as now offers. One thing I would request: all who have made contracts for buildings will please call and settle, so that I can report the same.

CALEB WALL,
City Land Agent.

SAVE THE PIECES!

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

Dollars Saved to Every Family!

READ THIS LIST AND YOU WILL find something that needs mending by

Carman's Negative Glue or Cement.

IT DOES NOT COLOR CHINA OR GLASS.

Mends Account Books,	Mends Plates,
" Tumblers,	" Soup Bowls,
" Decanters,	" Baby Jumpers,
" Bridles,	" Parian Marble,
" Bells,	" Papier Mache,
" Vases,	" Fancy Work,
" China ware,	" Pictures,
" Knife Handles,	" Leather Work,
" Fans,	" Harness,
" Guitars,	" Whips,
" Hats,	" Tower Racks,
" Inlaid Work,	" Wash Stands,
" Jars,	" Bedsteads,
" Glass Boards,	" Drums,
" Shell Work,	" Gunstocks,
" Screens on Furniture,	" Blacksmith's Bands,
" Leather Work,	" Band Boxes,
" Picture Frames,	" Billiard Cues,
" Ottomans,	" Bird Cages,
" Rocking Horses,	" Book Cases,
" Tables,	" Brush Handles,
" Vases,	" Benches,
" Soles,	" Cabinets,
" Work Boxes,	" Dining Slates,
" Pitchers,	" Clock Cases,
" Accordeons,	" Cupboards,
" Daguerreotype Cases,	" Curtains,
" Statues,	" Chairs,
" Books,	" Chests,
" Paper Hangings,	" Cloth Frames,
" Hickory Furniture,	" Card Cases,
" Desks,	" Work Stands,
" Globes,	" Picture Frames,
" Hobby Horses,	" Dice Boxes,
" Secretaries,	" Doors,
" Veneering all kinds,	" Fire Boards,
" Rattan Furniture,	" Pasteboard Work,
" Crockery,	" Wooden Seats,
" Glassware,	" Willow Ware.
" Sea Shells,	

It is good for Burns, by applying a coat and rubbing the parts covering with linen cloth.

It is good for cuts. Apply same as for Burns.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, Proprietors.

JOHN RICE, Wholesale Agent, Milwaukee, and for sale by the trade generally.
mar13|3d&ow1wsep15

2939-2 (Insertion.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Morgan Carpenter, against
John T. Perkins, Julia F. Perkins, James Adams, William Nash, Robert Cornelius, Robert C. Cornelius, Isaac F. Baker, Nelson Baker, Jr., Joseph Baker, G. Gaylord, Alfred Whitney, L. T. White, 2, William A. Prentiss, Reuben H. Newcomb, Reuben Chase, E. S. Foote, Benjamin B. Sherman, George C. Collins and Simon P. Conover.

Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

In virtue of and pursuant to a judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, dated May 5th, 1860, I shall expose for sale at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on Saturday the 11th day of August, 1860, at the hour of 2 P. M. of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount of said judgment, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, to wit:

Lot number six (6), in block number twenty-two (22), formerly in the Second Ward, now in the sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, May 11, 1860.

A. J. LAZAWORTHY,
Sheriff Milwaukee Co., Wis.
T. L. OGDEN, Pl'ff's Atty. my11|6w3Sinoeow

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 14, 1860
THE STEAMER GAZELLE,

CAPT. T. G. BUTLIN,

Will run, the coming season, between Milwaukee & Chicago, leaving Milwaukee every evening, (Saturdays excepted), at 7 o'clock; leave Chicago every morning, (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock.

☞ Fare, including State Rooms, $1,22.

☞ Freights taken at the lowest rates.

R. OLMSTED, Agent.
my14|6d2tf

For Sale or Rent.

PIKE'S PEAK.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH OR APPROVED security, a Portable Steam Engine of fifteen horse power, in good running order and complete, suitable for Saw or Grist Mills. Quartz Crushing, Threshing Machine, &c. Apply to Fitch & Ward and Steam Planing Mills, corner Clinton and Florida Streets, Walker's Point. 19|6&7|w1w

SALT YARD TO LET.

I WILL LET MY SALT YARD ON Whiskey Point, second block in South Water St, below the bridge—there has three buildings on the lot for holding 30 packages each; also an office and a large quantity of scantling to pile salt on, and a large piece of ground 150 feet on the River, and can hold 20,000 barrels of salt.

ROBERT McKAY.

City Land Office & Auction Room.

TWO ACRES AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, with handsome garden, to be sold very cheap, or will exchange the same for a farm.

CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE A home for their family, read the following: I have left with me ten acres of land, all underd and under cultivation, with a good house, two miles from city limits which can be purchased for the small sum of one hundred dollars. Call on or send your address that any one who has any wish or industry to avail themselves of the opportunity may know all about it, and can buy for it. For further information call at my office

CALEB WALL.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKlin Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.

R. OLMSTED.

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGons, Harnesses, &c., for sale cheap.

R. OLMSTED,
Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH Foal, by St. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.

E. OLMSTED.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 210 East Water street, now occupied by HUNN & CROSBY. For further particulars enquire of E. OLMSTED, at the General State Office No. 248 East Water street, up stairs. my31|dtf

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL AND TANNERY. All new and in good order, with dwelling house and 40 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, County seat of Sauk county, Wis. Also, Quarry Grist Mill, suitable for Saw or Grist Mills. Quarry Grist and Steam Threshing Machine. Apply to Fitch & Ward and Planing Mills, corner Clinton and Florida Streets, Walker's Point. 19|6&7|w1w

Groceries and Provisions.

H. W. GEORGE,

FAMILY GROCER,

No. 31 Wisconsin St.,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

IS NOW SUPPLIED FROM THE EAST, direct, and keeps constantly on hand everything belonging to a

First - Class Family Grocery!

Also, a stock of

WOOD & WILLOW WARE

CHILDRENS' CABS,

VELICOPEDES,

HOBBIES, &C.,

And has perfected arrangements as Cincinnati and Southern Markets, which will enable him to supply his customers with

Strawberries,
Green Peas,
Green Beans,
Green Corn,
New Potatoes,

&c., as early as they appear in those markets.
mar31 6m3dly

1860. Spring and Summer. 1860.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HUNN & CROSBY,

No. 184 East Water St., Milwaukee,

Two doors north of Uncle Ben's Hat Store.

TAKE THIS OCCASION TO AN-nounce to their friends, and the public at large, that they have removed from their old quarters to their present location, for the purpose of obtaining more ample accommodations for their business, and to keep pace with the requirements of trade. We have just made many additions to their stock, which makes ours the best assorted Fancy Dry Goods House in the West. Our facilities for purchasing are unsurpassed, and we are prepared to sell at wholesale as well as retail, as low as the lowest. Our stock consists in part of Silks, Dress Goods, Laces, Sacques, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Sun Shades, Fans, Sugars, Coffees, Dried Fruits, Spices, Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Dried Fruits, Hermetically Sealed Fruit s, and every other article usually found in a first-class family grocery. We are now selling at very low figures, and will always be found as represented. We will sell you a better Tea for fifty cents, than you can buy anywhere else in town for fifty cents, and as good a one for forty, as our windy celebration people, who make such a blow on TEAS, *sell for one dollar*. We invite what we ask a call, and stand ready to verify it every hour in the day, and every day in the week. We make it a point never to be undersold, and want it distinctly understood that we do our business upon that principle.

Country merchants can always carry up their stock with us, to a good advantage. We will sell you goods by the package as low as any of the wholesale dealers down town.

Orders from the country are received by us daily, from our agents in the country.

☞ TERMS CASH.

We respectfully solicit our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and see us in our new institution, and make an examination of our goods and prices. Particular attention paid to orders.

HUNN & CROSBY.
jeb10|143 J. T. & W. Y

161 East Water Street.

CLARET.—50 CASES VERY CHOICE Table Claret, selling at $3,50 per case.
AT LEDYARD'S.

CHAMPAGNES.—100 CASES CHOICE brands, for sale low,
AT LEDYARD'S.

BRANDIES.—JAMES HENNESSY'S; Kinac Castillon & Co.; Arbaun Mauet; Thos. Hine & Co.—all choice Vintages; for sale in quantities to suit,
AT LEDYARD'S.

SHERRY, PORT & MADEIRA WINES, Old Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, &c., in quantities to suit,
AT LEDYARD'S.

NEW PINE APPLE CHEESE, VERY choice,
AT LEDYARD'S.

RAISINS IN LAYERS, HALVES AND Quarter Boxes, a choice lot just received
AT LEDYARD'S.

HOLMAN'S PREMIUM SAMP AND Hominy, and Robinson's Patent Open Out Meal, in pound packages, for boarding and Oat Cake, nutritious, strengthening and substantial food for
AT LEDYARD'S.

CANTON GINGER, AND CANTON Chow-Chow" Preserved, just received and for sale cheap
AT LEDYARD'S.

BRUSHES.—WHITE WASH, SHOE, Scrub, Window, Hearth and Dust Brushes, of a very superior quality. Day & Martin's